# Author Search

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=> FILE HCAPLUS
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:45:20 ON 23 DEC 2008
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 23 Dec 2008  VOL 149 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 Dec 2008  (20081222/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> D STAT QUE L30
L1              SCR 91 OR 55
L2              SCR 229
L3              SCR 1839
L4              STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation:
Uploading strF.str
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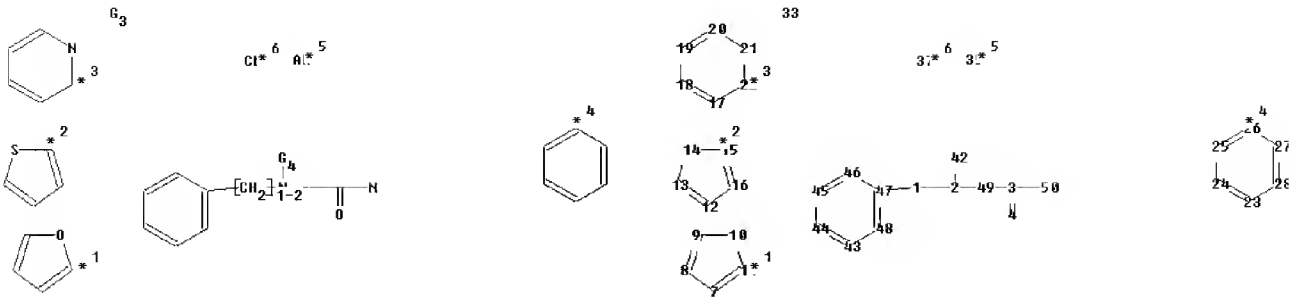

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ring nodes :
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28 43 44 45 46 47 48
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33 49 50
chain bonds :
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ring bonds :
7-8 7-11 8-9 9-10 10-11 12-13 12-16 13-14 14-15 15-16 17-18 17-22 18-19
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45-46 46-47
47-48
exact/norm bonds :
2-42 2-49 3-4 3-50 7-8 7-11 8-9 9-10 10-11 12-13 12-16 13-14 14-15 15-
16
17-18 17-22 18-19 19-20 20-21 21-22
exact bonds :
1-2 1-47 3-49
normalized bonds :
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G3:[*1],[*2],[*3],[*4]

G4:H,[*5],[*6]

Match level :
1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom
12:Atom
13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom
22:Atom 23:Atom
24:Atom 25:Atom 26:Atom 27:Atom 28:Atom 33:CLASS 35:CLASS 37:Atom 42:CLASS
43:Atom
44:Atom 45:Atom 46:Atom 47:Atom 48:Atom 49:CLASS 50:CLASS
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Node 35: Limited
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Node 37: Limited
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L30            16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND L21


=> D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR L30 1-16

L30  ANSWER 1 OF 16  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2007:1469897  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          148:100890
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TITLE: Process for the production of 2-[4-(3- and 2-fluorobenzyloxy)benzylamino]propanamides (safinamide and ralfinamide) of high purity by catalytic hydrogenation of Schiff base intermediates and their use for treating CNS disorders

INVENTOR(S): Barbanti, Elena; Caccia, Carla; Salvati, Patricia; Velardi, Francesco; Rufilli, Tiziano; Bogogna, Luigi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Italy

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2007147491 | A1 | 20071227 | WO 2007-EP5105 | 20070608 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2006-12565 A 20060619
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 148:100890; MARPAT 148:100890
ED Entered STN: 27 Dec 2007
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

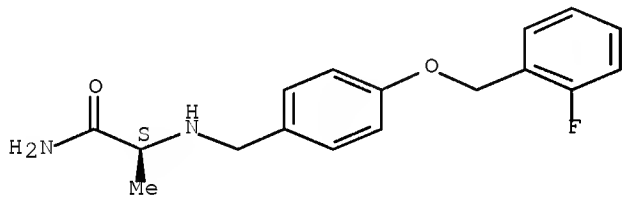
AB The invention is related to a process for preparation of therapeutically active 2-[4-(3- and 2-fluorobenzyloxy)benzylamino]propanamides I (safinamide (3-F) and ralfinamide (2-F)) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts with high purity, in particular, with a content of dibenzyl derivative impurities II <0.03 weight %, preferably <0.01 weight %, via catalytic hydrogenation of the corresponding Schiff base intermediates III in the presence of a heterogeneous catalyst in a protic organic solvent. For example, α-aminoamides I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepared by fluorobenzylation of hydroxybenzaldehydes with fluorobenzyl derivs. IV [Y = Cl, Br, I, OSO2Me, OSO2c6H4-p-Me] using phase transfer catalysts, iminoalkylation of the benzaldehydes with L-alaninamide in a protic organic solvent, catalytic hydrogenation of Schiff base intermediates III in the presence of a heterogeneous catalyst in a protic organic solvent and acidulation of I with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid. Thus, fluorobenzylation of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde with 2-fluorobenzyl chloride in toluene in the presence of potassium carbonate and tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide gave 4-[(2-fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzaldehyde (V) which was recrystd. from diisopropyl ether gave V and a content of 3-(2-fluorobenzyl)-4-[(2-fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzaldehyde of 0.005 weight %. Iminoalkylation of

fluorobenzyloxybenzaldehyde V with L-alaninamide hydrochloride in MeOH in the presence of TEA gave Schiff base III (2-F) which was hydrogenated in the presence of wet (50% H2O) Pt/C at 5 bars and 35° gave ralfinamide in 93% yield with a a content of (S)-2-[[3-(2-fluorobenzyl)-4-[(2-fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]propanamide of 0.02 weight %. Ralfinamide methanesulfonate (preparation given) containing 0.05 % dibenzylated impurity II (2-F) was tested in a cytotoxicity assay in human neuroblastoma cell line SH-SY-5Y, in a HERG current inhibition assay in transfected CHO cell lines and in a maximal electroshock test in mice and compared to II and to methanesulfonate containing II 0.3 %. As the amount of II present in ralfinamide increases, so do the undesirable features, such as cellular toxicity, strong inhibition of Cytochrome P 450, HERG channel blockage, and no protective activity in the in vivo model of epilepsy.

IT 133865-88-0P, Ralfinamide 133865-89-1P, Safinamide
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of safinamide and ralfinamide from hydroxybenzaldehydes by fluorobenzylation, iminoalkylation and catalytic hydrogenation)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
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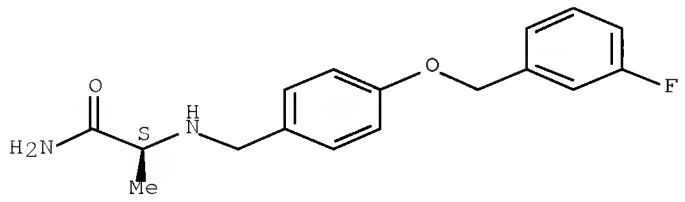
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1454651 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:45877
TITLE: Alpha-aminoamide derivatives useful in the treatment of cognitive disorders
INVENTOR(S): Salvati, Patricia; Rossetti, Stefano; Benatti, Luca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2007144153 | A2 | 20071221 | WO 2007-EP5197 | 20070613 |
| WO 2007144153 | A3 | 20080313 | | |
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| EP 1870097 | A1 | 20071226 | EP 2006-12352 | 20060615 |
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2006-12352 A 20060615
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:45877
ED Entered STN: 24 Dec 2007
AB The present invention is in the field of pharmacotherapy of cognitive deficits in learning and memory by administering an α-aminoamide, particularly safinamide. Examples of disturbances in cognition that can be treated with compds. of the invention are the ones associated with disorders such as autism, dyslexia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, schizophrenia, obsessive compulsive disorders, psychosis, bipolar disorders, depression, Tourette's syndrome, Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and disorders of learning in children, adolescents and adults, Age Associated Memory Impairment, Age Associated Cognitive Decline, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Down's Syndrome, traumatic brain injury Huntington's Disease, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP), HIV, stroke, vascular diseases, Pick's or Creutzfeldt- Jacob diseases, multiple sclerosis (MS), other white matter disorders and drug-induced cognitive worsening.
IT 133865-88-0 133865-89-1, Safinamide 133866-09-8
133866-10-1 133866-11-2 133866-12-3
133866-14-5 133866-15-6 133866-18-9
133866-19-0 133866-25-8 166949-64-0
166949-66-2 166949-68-4 187868-20-8
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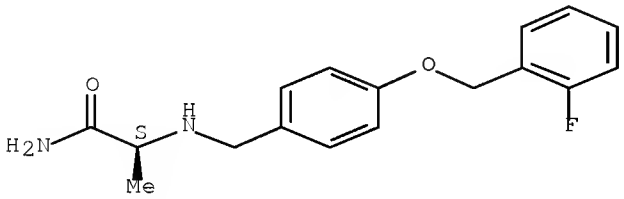
845959-44-6 845959-49-1
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α-aminoamide derivs. useful in treatment of cognitive disorders)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
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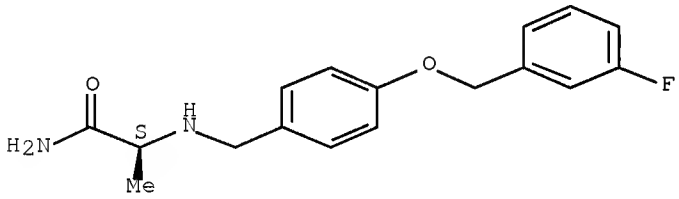
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



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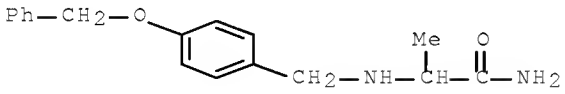

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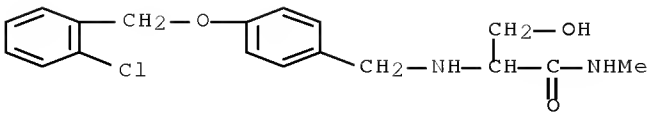

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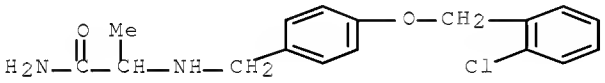

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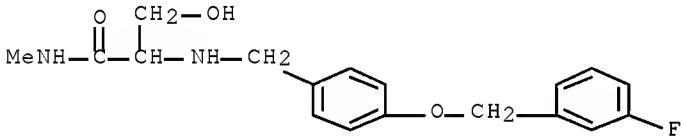

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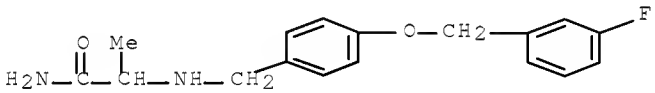

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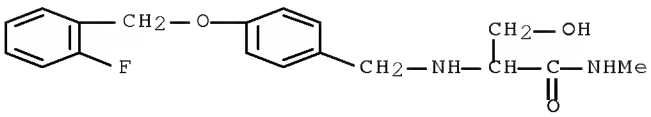

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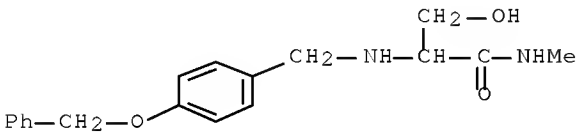

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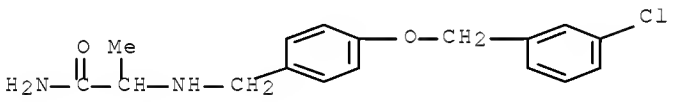

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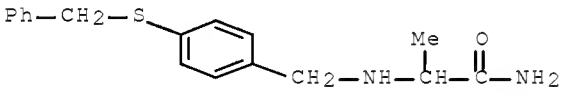

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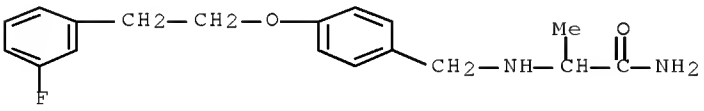

RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
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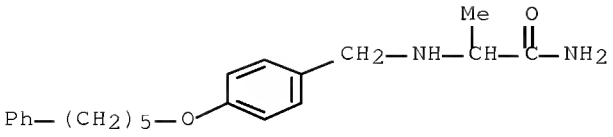

RN 166949-68-4 HCAPLUS
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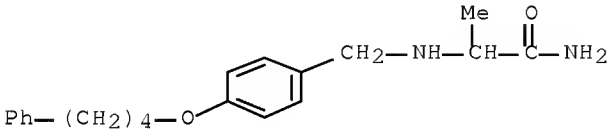

RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS
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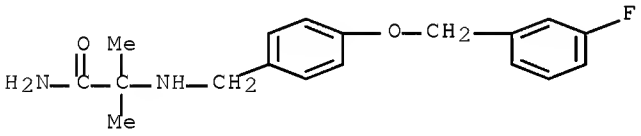
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 187868-37-7 HCAPLUS
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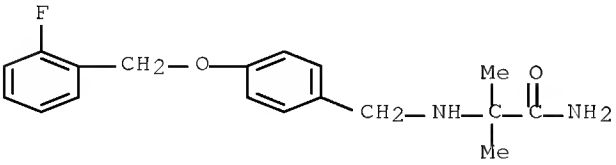
(CA INDEX NAME)



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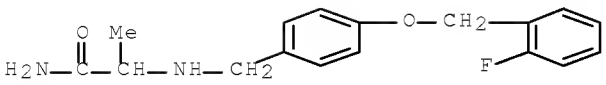
INDEX NAME)



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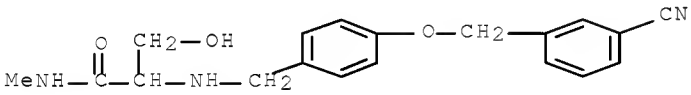
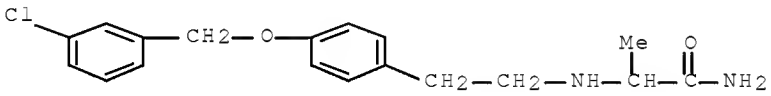


RN 229309-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[2-[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]ethyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-24-4 HCAPLUS
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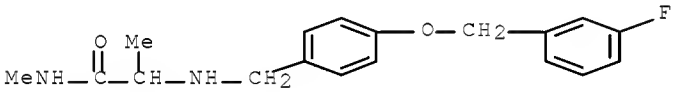

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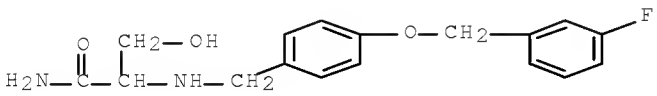

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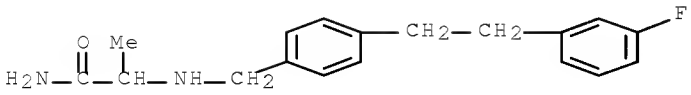

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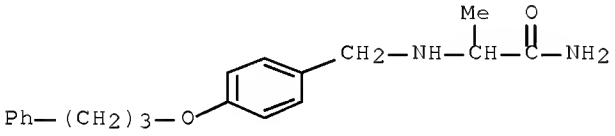
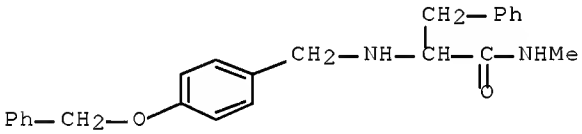
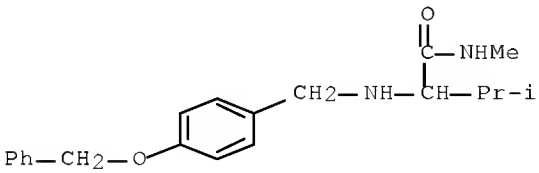


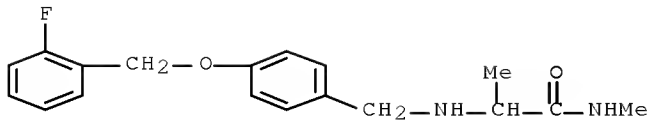
RN 229309-29-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-methyl-α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-30-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, N,3-dimethyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721949-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721949-11-7 HCAPLUS
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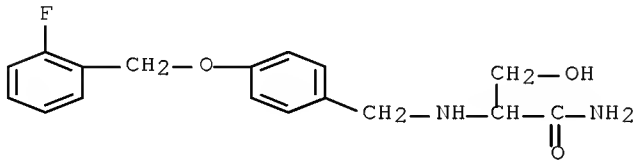
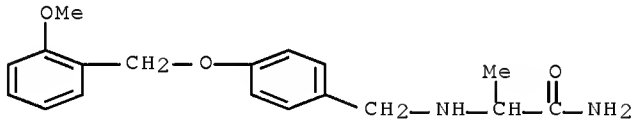
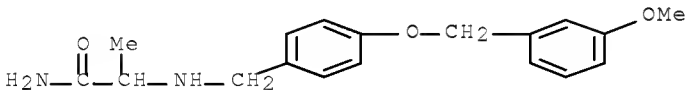


RN 845959-36-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845959-38-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845959-39-9 HCAPLUS
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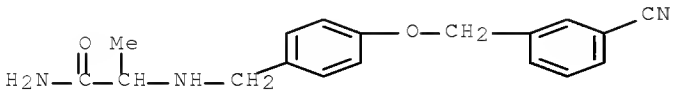

RN 845959-41-3 HCAPLUS
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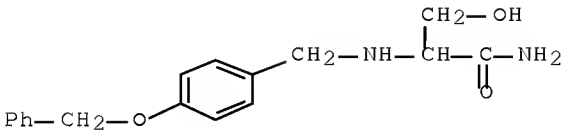
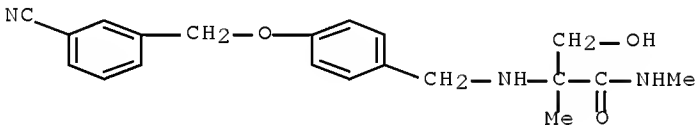
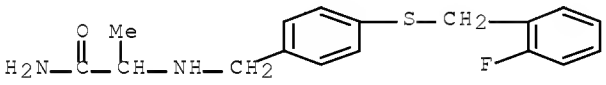


RN 845959-42-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-cyanophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N,2-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845959-43-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845959-44-6 HCAPLUS
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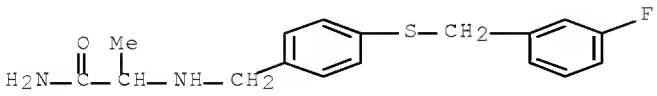
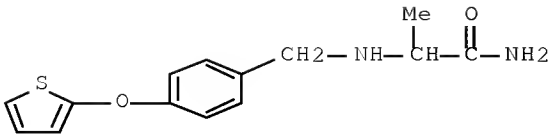
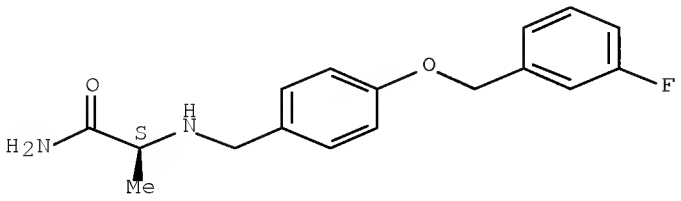


RN 845959-49-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(2-thienyloxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L30 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1113864 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:536523
TITLE: Structures of Human Monoamine Oxidase B Complexes with Selective Noncovalent Inhibitors: Safinamide and Coumarin Analogs
AUTHOR(S): Binda, Claudia; Wang, Jin; Pisani, Leonardo; Caccia, Carla; Carotti, Angelo; Salvati, Patricia; Edmondson, Dale E.; Mattevi, Andrea
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Genetics and Microbiology, University of Pavia, Pavia, 27100, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2007), 50(23), 5848-5852
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:536523
ED Entered STN: 04 Oct 2007
AB Structures of human monoamine oxidase B (MAO B) in complex with safinamide and two coumarin derivs., all sharing a common benzyloxy substituent, were determined by x-ray crystallog. These compds. competitively inhibit MAO B with Ki values in the 0.1-0.5 μM range that are 30-700-fold lower than those observed with MAO A. The inhibitors bind noncovalently to MAO B, occupying both the entrance and the substrate cavities and showing a similarly oriented benzyloxy substituent.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide 133865-89-10, Safinamide, complex with monoamine oxidase B
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(structures of human monoamine oxidase B complexes with selective noncovalent inhibitors, safinamide and coumarin analogs)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
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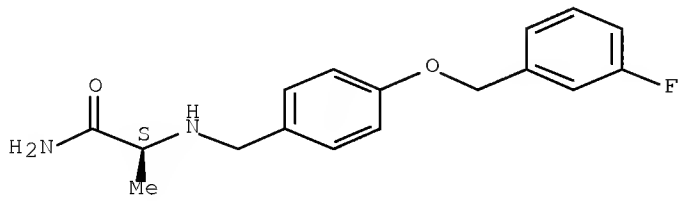
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

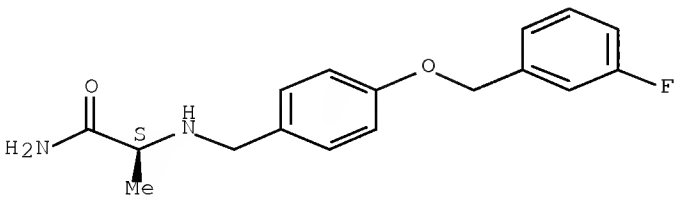


REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1039297 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:22181
TITLE: Safinamide: From molecular targets to a new anti-Parkinson drug
AUTHOR(S): Caccia, C.; Maj, R.; Calabresi, M.; Maestroni, S.; Faravelli, L.; Curatolo, L.; Salvati, P.; Fariello, R. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Newron Pharmaceuticals Spa, Bresso, Italy
SOURCE: Neurology (2006), 67(7, Suppl. 2), S18-S23
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Oct 2006
AB A review. Ideal treatment in Parkinson's disease (PD) aims at relieving symptoms and slowing disease progression. Of all remedies, levodopa remains the most effective for symptomatic relief, but the medical need for neuroprotectant drugs is still unfulfilled. Safinamide, currently in phase III clin. trials for the treatment of PD, is a unique mol. with multiple mechanisms of action and a very high therapeutic index. It combines potent, selective, and reversible inhibition of MAO-B with blockade of voltage-dependent Na and Ca channels and inhibition of glutamate release. Safinamide has neuroprotective and neuro rescuing effects in MPTP-treated mice, in the rat kainic acid, and in the gerbil ischemia model. Safinamide potentiates levodopa-mediated increase of DA levels in DA-depleted mice and reverses the waning motor response after prolonged levodopa treatment in 6-OHDA-lesioned rats. Safinamide has excellent bioavailability, linear kinetics, and is suitable for once-a-day administration. Therefore, safinamide may be used in PD to reduce l-dopa dosage and also represents a valuable therapeutic drug to test disease-modifying potential.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(safinamide had neuroprotective and neurorescuing effects in mouse, rat and gerbil ischemia model, suggests that safinamide may be used in Parkinson's disease patient to reduce levodopa dosage)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-

(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:240558 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:286223
TITLE: Use of (halobenzyloxy)benzylaminopropanamides for the manufacture of medicaments active as sodium and/or calcium channel selective modulators
INVENTOR(S): Barbanti, Elena; Thaler, Florian; Caccia, Carla; Fariello, Ruggero; Salvati, Patricia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
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| WO 2006027052 | A2 | 20060316 | WO 2005-EP8200 | 20050728 |
| WO 2006027052 | A3 | 20060526 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
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| AU 2005282028 | A2 | 20060316 | AU 2005-282028 | 20050728 |
| AU 2005282028 | A1 | 20060316 | | |
| CA 2577408 | A1 | 20060316 | CA 2005-2577408 | 20050728 |
| EP 1809271 | A2 | 20070725 | EP 2005-769799 | 20050728 |
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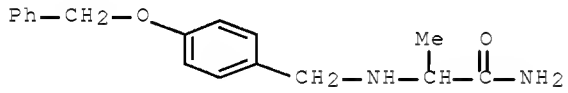
| CN 101018546 | A | 20070815 | CN 2005-80030381 | 20050728 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2008512405 | T | 20080424 | JP 2007-530600 | | 20050728 |
| BR 2005015154 | A | 20080708 | BR 2005-15154 | | 20050728 |
| MX 200702713 | A | 20070523 | MX 2007-2713 | | 20070306 |
| US 20080096965 | A1 | 20080424 | US 2007-574751 | | 20070306 |
| IN 2007KN00955 | A | 20070713 | IN 2007-KN955 | | 20070319 |
| NO 2007001792 | A | 20070611 | NO 2007-1792 | | 20070404 |
| KR 2007061863 | A | 20070614 | KR 2007-708185 | | 20070410 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 2004-21525 | A | 20040910 |
| | | | WO 2005-EP8200 | W | 20050728 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:286223
ED Entered STN: 17 Mar 2006
AB The invention discloses the use of selected (R) -2-[(halobenzyloxy)benzylamino]propanamides, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, for the manufacture of medicaments that are selectively active as sodium and/or calcium channel modulators and therefore useful in preventing, alleviating and curing a wide range of pathologies, including pain, migraine, peripheral diseases, cardiovascular diseases, inflammatory processes affecting all body systems, disorders affecting skin and related tissues, disorders of the respiratory system, disorders of the immune and endocrinol. systems, gastrointestinal, urogenital, metabolic and seizure disorders, where the above mechanisms have been described as playing a pathol. role. Compound preparation is included.
IT 133866-09-8D, halo derivs.
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
((halobenzyloxy)benzylaminopropanamides for medicaments active as sodium and/or calcium channel modulators)
RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1145999 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:416265
TITLE: Alpha-aminoamide derivatives useful in the treatment of restless legs syndrome and addictive disorders
INVENTOR(S): Besana, Claudia; Barbanti, Elena; Izzo, Emanuela; Thaler, Florian; Fariello, Ruggero; Salvati, Patricia; Benatti, Luca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
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     EP 1588704          A1    20051026    EP 2004-9532          20040422
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     AU 2005235428       A1    20051103    AU 2005-235428        20050419
     CA 2563674          A1    20051103    CA 2005-2563674       20050419
     WO 2005102300       A1    20051103    WO 2005-EP4166        20050419
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
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             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ,
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             SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
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         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
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     MX 2006PA12163      A     20070117    MX 2006-PA12163       20061019
     KR 2007042914       A     20070424    KR 2006-721748        20061019
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      EP 2004-9532       A  20040422
                                            EP 2005-736365     A3 20050419
                                            WO 2005-EP4166     W  20050419

OTHER SOURCE(S):        MARPAT 143:416265
ED   Entered STN:  27 Oct 2005
AB   Methods of using certain α-aminoamide derivs. in the treatment of RLS and
     addictive disorders.  The compds. of this invention are able to reduce or even
     stop the symptoms of RLS and addictive disorders substantially without side
     effects.
IT   133865-88-0 133865-89-1 133866-09-8
     133866-10-1 133866-11-2 133866-12-3
     133866-14-5 133866-15-6 133866-18-9
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        (alpha-aminoamide derivs. useful in treatment of restless legs syndrome
        and addictive disorders)
RN   133865-88-0  HCAPLUS
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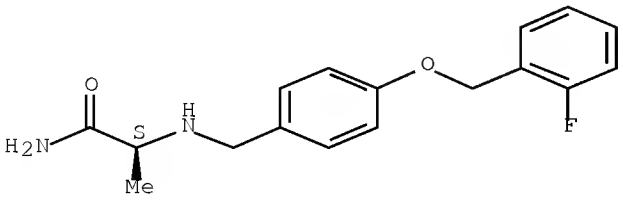
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
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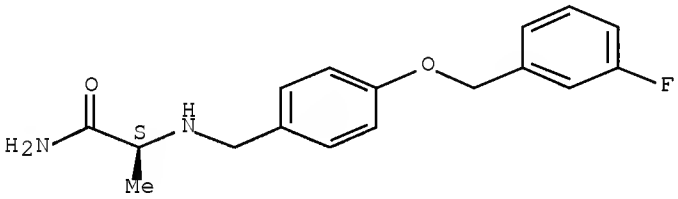
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



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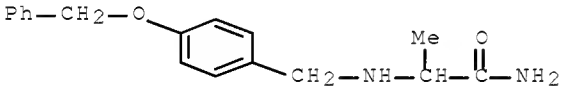

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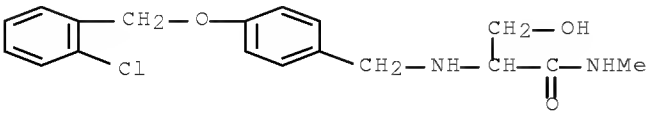

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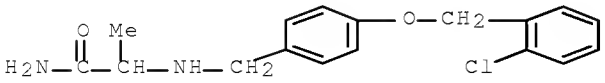

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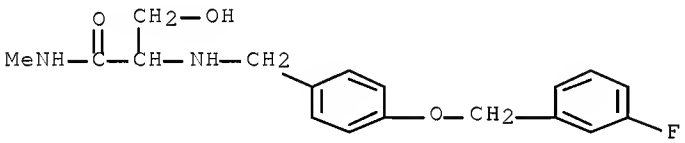

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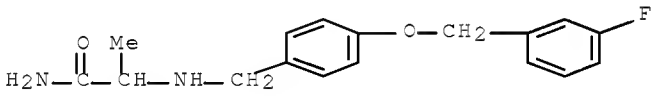

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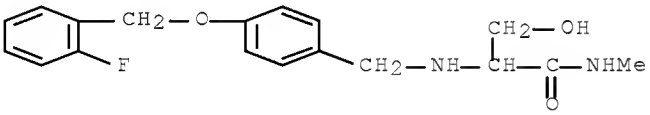

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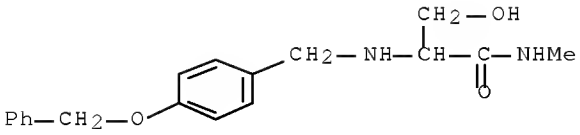

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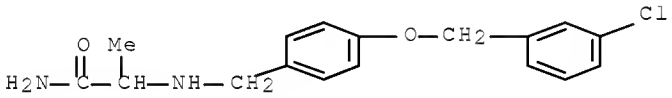

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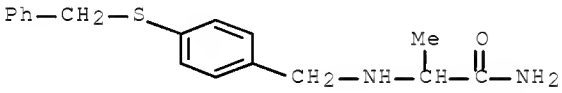

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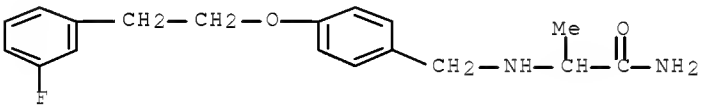

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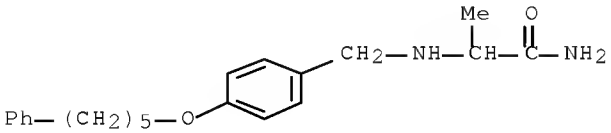

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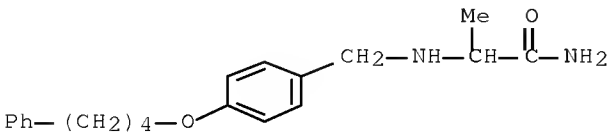

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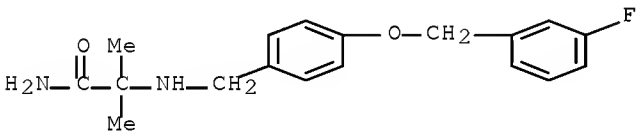

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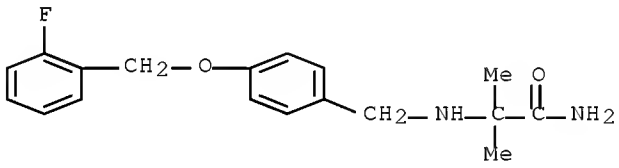

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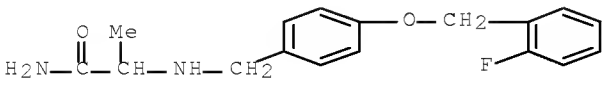

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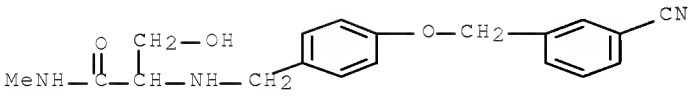

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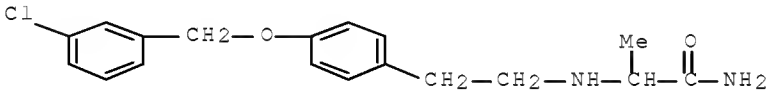

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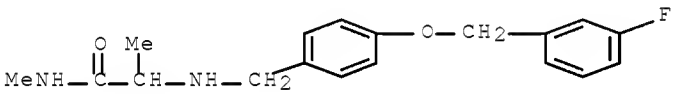

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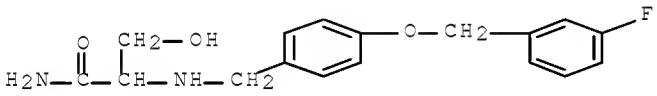

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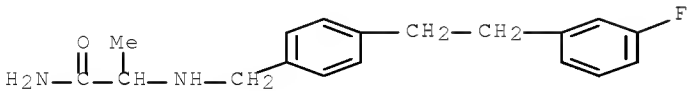

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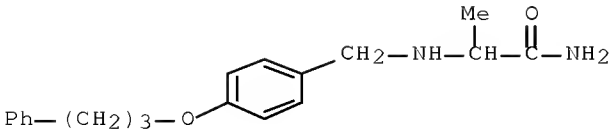
NAME)



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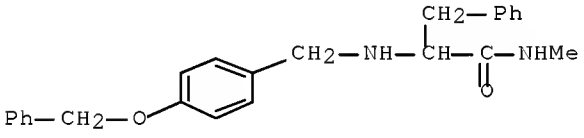

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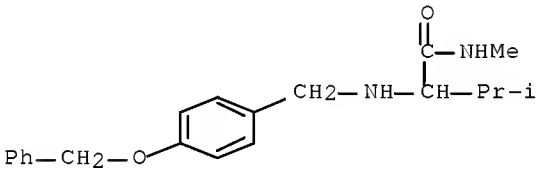

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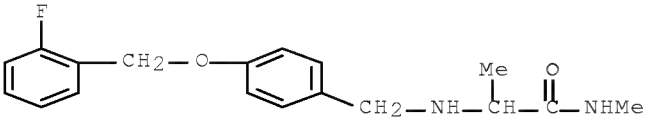

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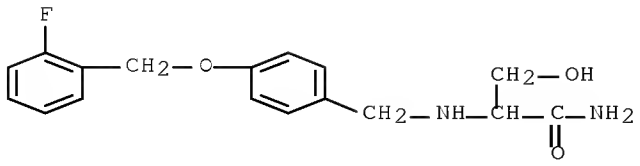

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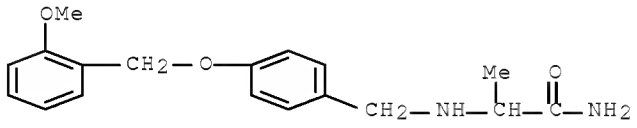

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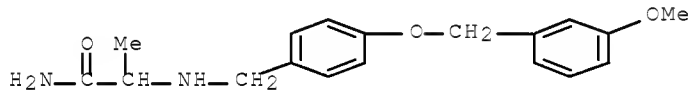

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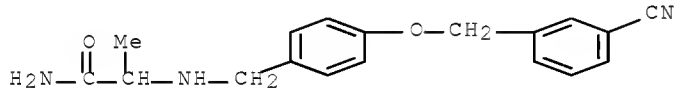

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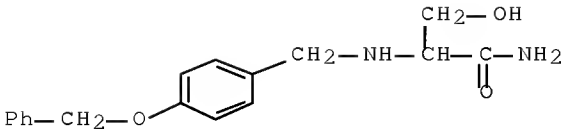

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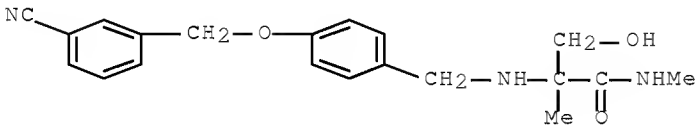

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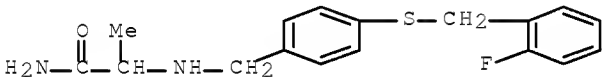

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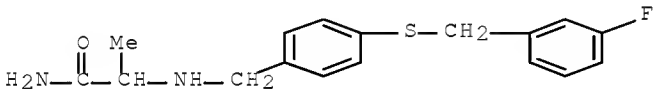

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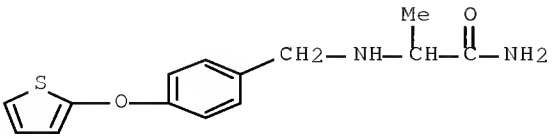

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:696729 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:179626
TITLE: Alpha-aminoamide derivatives useful in the treatment of lower urinary tract disorders
INVENTOR(S): Barbanti, Elena; Veneroni, Orietta ; Thaler, Florian; Pellicciari, Roberto; Benatti, Luca; Salvati, Patricia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005070405 | A1 | 20050804 | WO 2005-EP514 | | 20050120 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| EP 1557166 | A1 | 20050727 | EP 2004-1175 | | 20040121 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | | |
| AU 2005205903 | A1 | 20050804 | AU 2005-205903 | | 20050120 |
| CA 2554047 | A1 | 20050804 | CA 2005-2554047 | | 20050120 |
| CN 1956714 | A | 20070502 | CN 2005-80002785 | | 20050120 |
| BR 2005006970 | A | 20070703 | BR 2005-6970 | | 20050120 |
| JP 2007518763 | T | 20070712 | JP 2006-550030 | | 20050120 |
| MX 2006PA08188 | A | 20061020 | MX 2006-PA8188 | | 20060719 |
| IN 2006DN04152 | A | 20070810 | IN 2006-DN4152 | | 20060719 |
| NO 2006003368 | A | 20061012 | NO 2006-3368 | | 20060720 |
| KR 2007007776 | A | 20070116 | KR 2006-714655 | | 20060720 |
| US 20080132567 | A1 | 20080605 | US 2007-586494 | | 20070125 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 2004-1175 | A | 20040121 |
| | | | US 2003-497722P | P | 20030825 |
| | | | WO 2005-EP514 | W | 20050120 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:179626
ED Entered STN: 05 Aug 2005
AB The present invention discloses certain α-aminoamide derivs., a chemical class of sodium channel blockers, and their use for treating lower urinary tract disorders and to pharamaceutical compns. containing them. Compds. of the invention include e.g. 2-[(3-phenethyl-2,3-dihydro-benzofuran-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-N-methyl- propanamide. To prepare above compound, a solution of N-methyl-alaninamide hydrochloride 0.50 g in methanol 10 mL, in the presence of mol. sieves 1 g, sodium cyanoborohydride 0.36 g and a solution of 3-(2-

phenylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-5-carboxaldehyde 0.90 g in methanol 10 mL were added at room temperature The reaction mixture was kept under stirring and an argon atmospheric for 12 h. Then, the solvent was evaporated under vacuum and purified by flash chromatog. affording 0.93g of 2-[(3-phenethyl-2,3-dihydro-benzofuran-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-N-methyl- propanamide, identified by NMR.

IT 133865-35-7P 133865-72-2P 133865-78-8P
133865-88-0P 133865-89-1P 133866-09-8P
133866-10-1P 133866-11-2P 133866-12-3P
133866-14-5P 133866-15-6P 133866-18-9P
133866-19-0P 133866-23-6P 133866-25-8P
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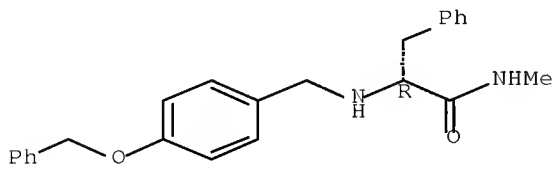
861398-51-8P 861398-52-9P 861398-53-0P
861398-54-1P 861398-55-2P 861398-56-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(alpha-aminoamide derivs. useful in treatment of lower urinary tract disorders)

RN 133865-35-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, N-methyl-α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).




RN 133865-72-2 HCAPLUS

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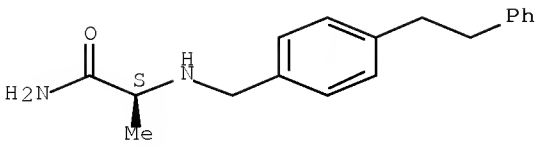
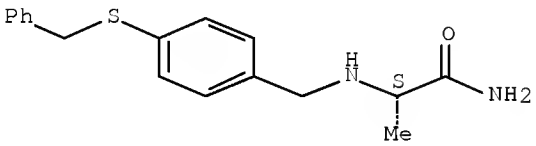
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



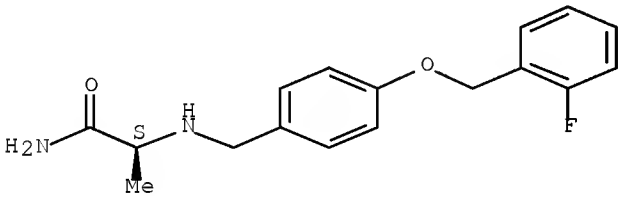
RN 133865-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



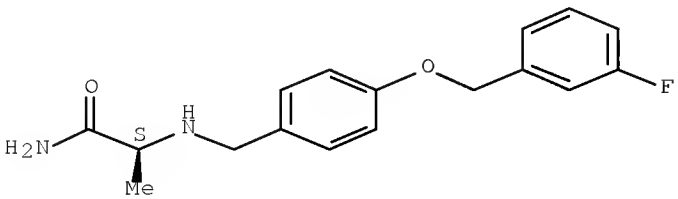
RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
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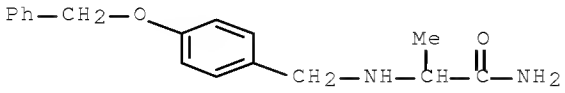
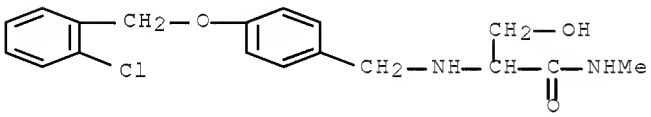
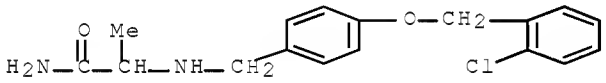


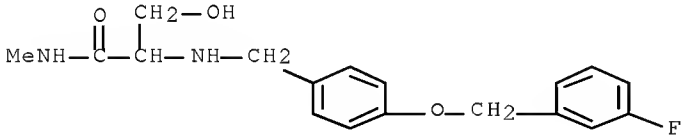
RN 133866-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



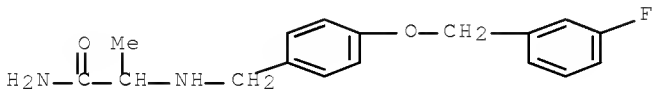
RN 133866-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



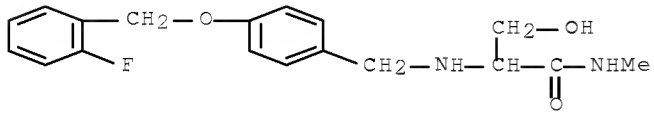
RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
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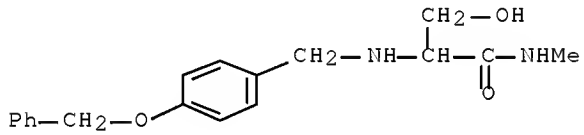
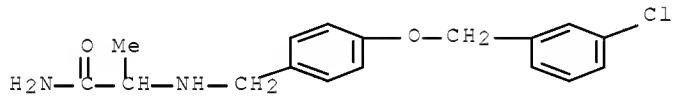
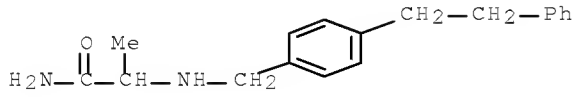


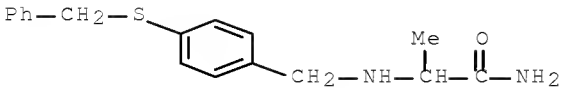
RN 133866-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-23-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(2-phenylethyl)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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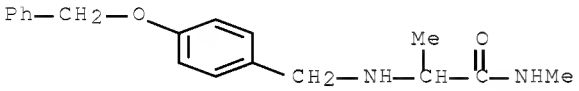
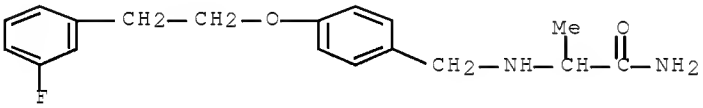
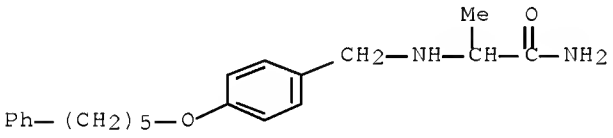
CN Propanamide, N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



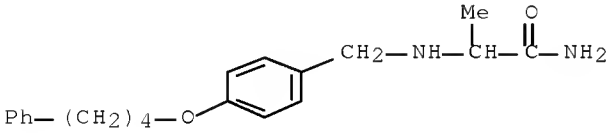
RN 166949-64-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



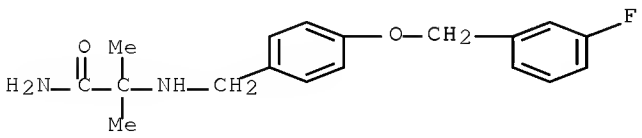
RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(5-phenylpentyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



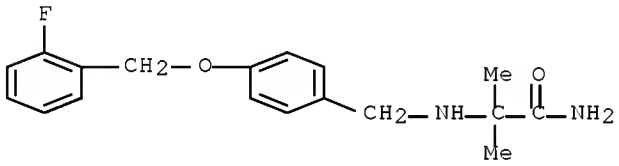
RN 166949-68-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(4-phenylbutoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



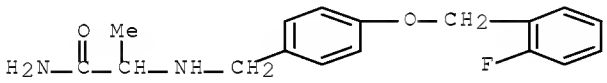
RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



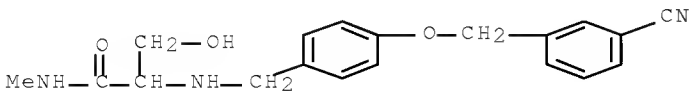
RN 187868-37-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



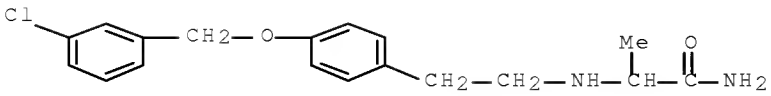
RN 229309-19-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



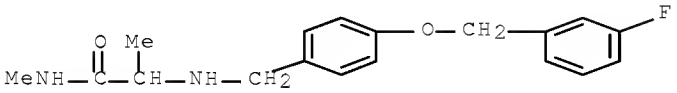
RN 229309-21-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-cyanophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



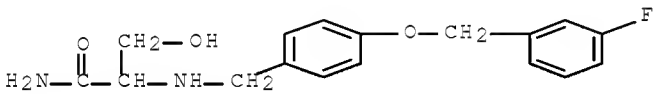
RN 229309-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[2-[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]ethyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



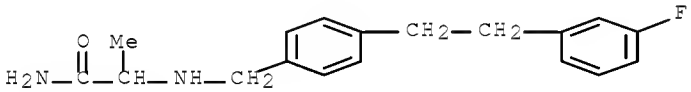
RN 229309-24-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



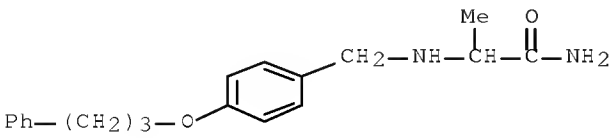
RN 229309-25-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-26-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

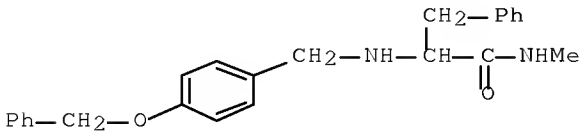


RN 229309-28-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-29-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, N-methyl-α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-30-2 HCAPLUS
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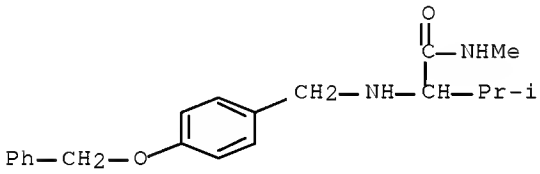
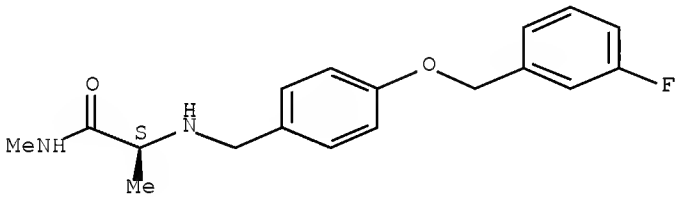


RN 500996-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 721949-10-6 HCAPLUS
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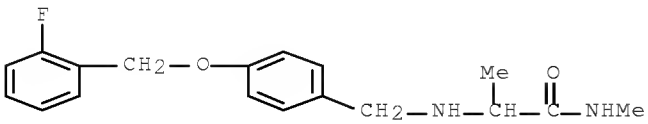

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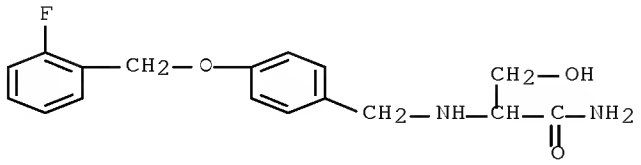
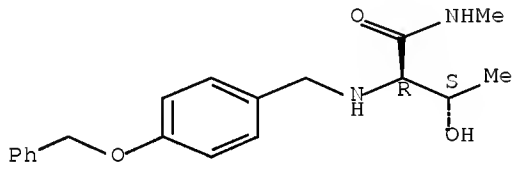
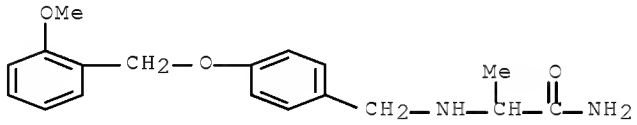


RN 782417-52-1 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2R,3S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

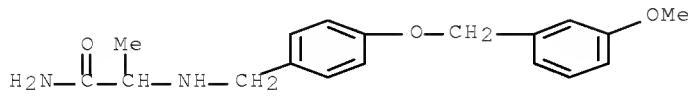
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



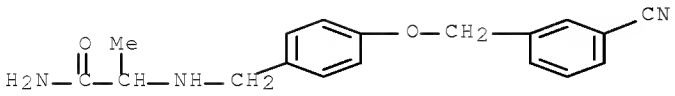
RN 845959-36-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



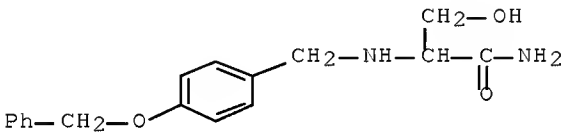
RN 845959-38-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



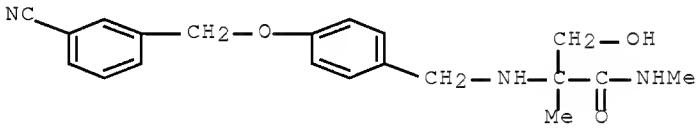
RN 845959-39-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-cyanophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



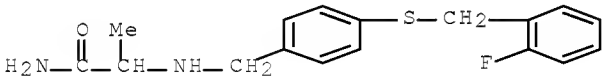
RN 845959-41-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 3-hydroxy-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



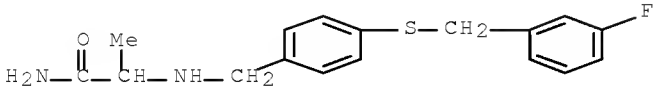
RN 845959-42-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-cyanophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N,2-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



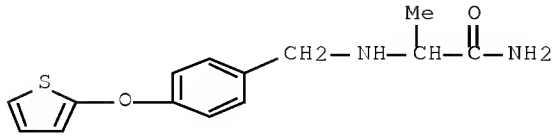
RN 845959-43-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



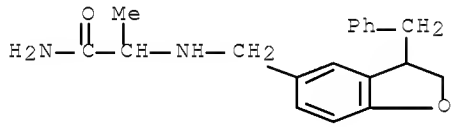
RN 845959-44-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



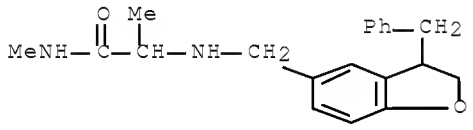
RN 845959-49-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(2-thienyloxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



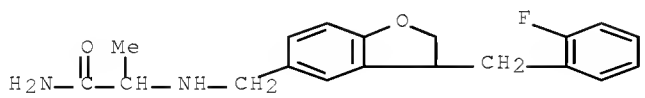
RN 861398-19-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(phenylmethyl)-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



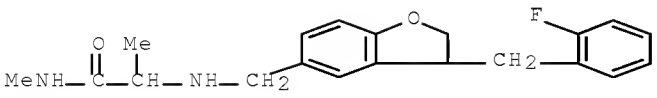
RN 861398-20-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(phenylmethyl)-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



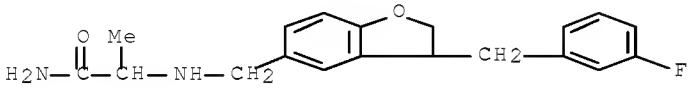
RN 861398-21-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



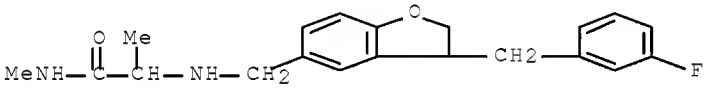
RN 861398-22-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



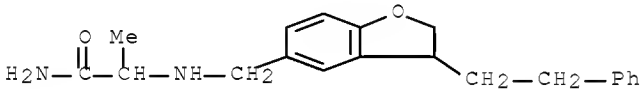
RN 861398-23-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



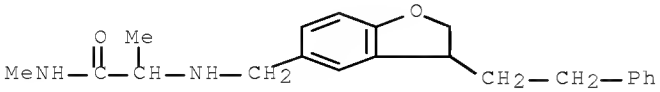
RN 861398-24-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



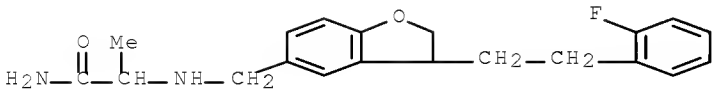
RN 861398-25-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(2-phenylethyl)-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



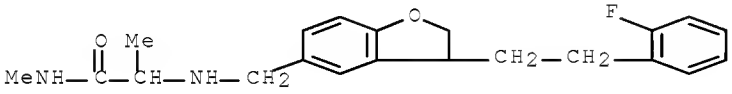
RN 861398-26-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(2-phenylethyl)-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



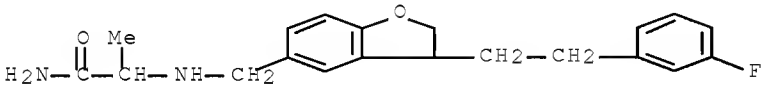
RN 861398-27-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



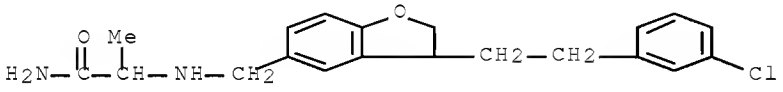
RN 861398-28-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



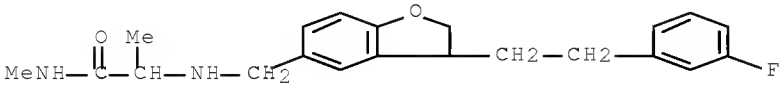
RN 861398-29-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



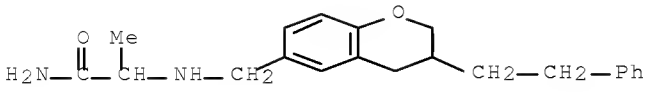
RN 861398-30-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



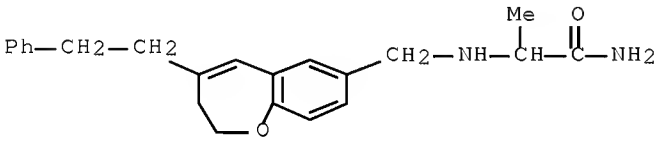
RN 861398-31-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



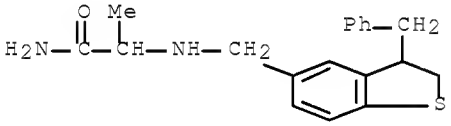
RN 861398-32-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3,4-dihydro-3-(2-phenylethyl)-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



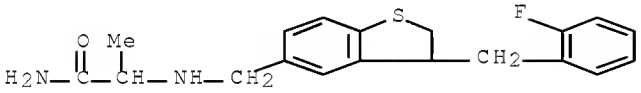
RN 861398-33-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-4-(2-phenylethyl)-1-benzoxepin-7-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



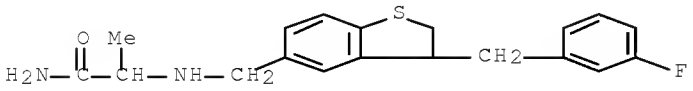
RN 861398-34-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(phenylmethyl)benzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



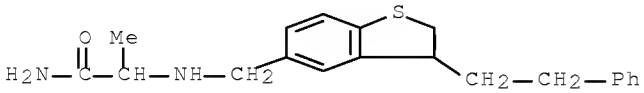
RN 861398-35-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



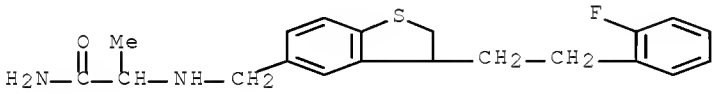
RN 861398-36-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



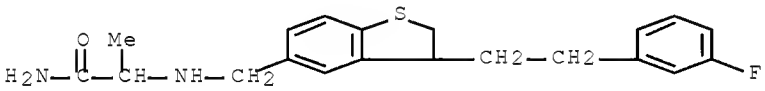
RN 861398-37-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(2-phenylethyl)benzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



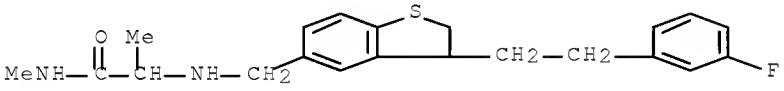
RN 861398-38-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



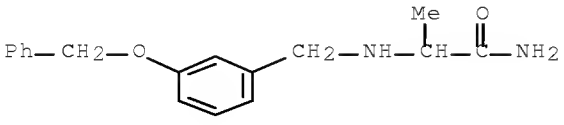
RN 861398-39-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



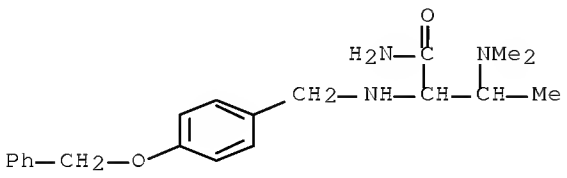
RN 861398-40-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



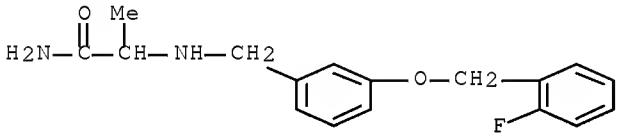
RN 861398-41-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



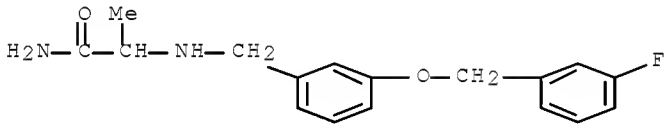
RN 861398-42-7 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



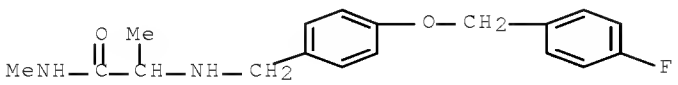
RN 861398-43-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



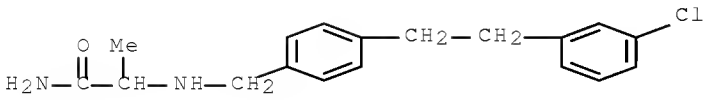
RN 861398-44-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



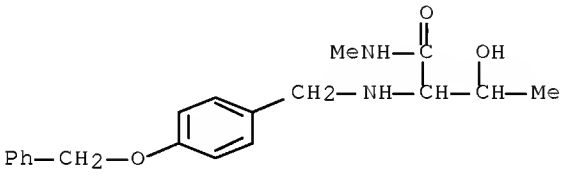
RN 861398-45-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 861398-46-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-chlorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

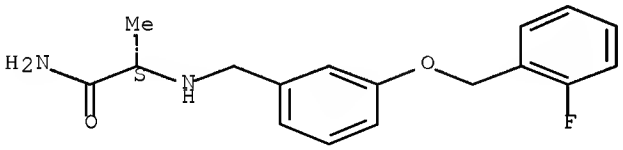


RN 861398-47-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-
(CA INDEX NAME)



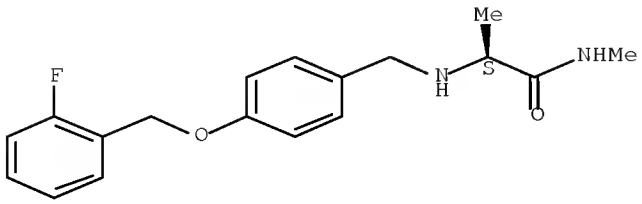
RN 861398-50-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 861398-51-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl-
, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

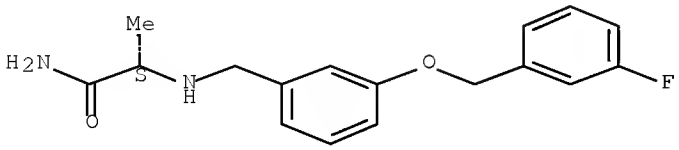
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 861398-52-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-

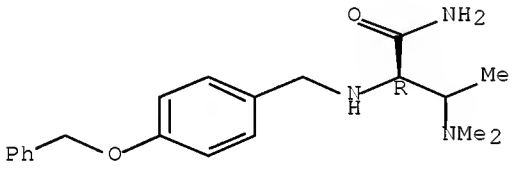
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



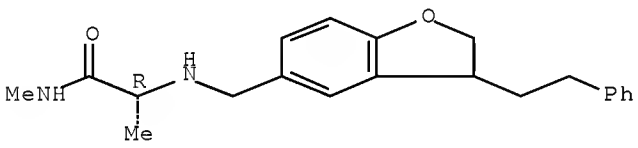
RN 861398-53-0 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



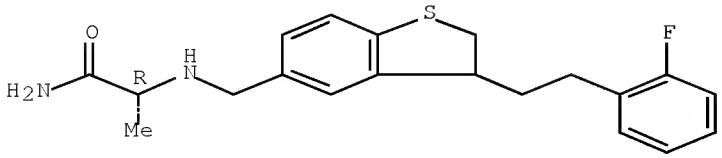
RN 861398-54-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[2,3-dihydro-3-(2-phenylethyl)-5-benzofuranyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



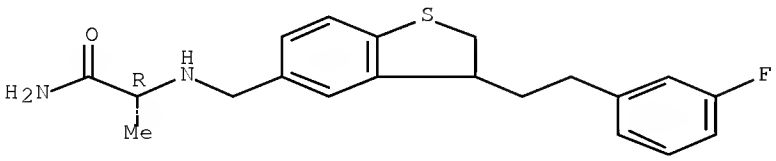
RN 861398-55-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 861398-56-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thien-5-yl]methyl]amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

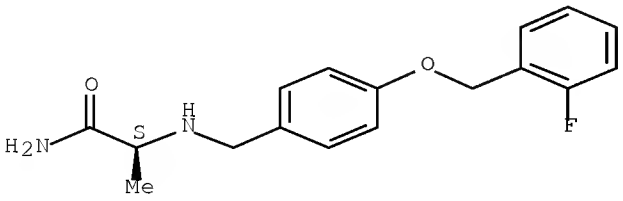


REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:214178 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:385810
TITLE: The anti-nociceptive agent ralfinamide inhibits tetrodotoxin-resistant and tetrodotoxin-sensitive Na+ currents in dorsal root ganglion neurons
AUTHOR(S): Stummann, Tina C.; Salvati, Patricia; Fariello, Ruggero G.; Faravelli, Laura
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development, Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Milan, I-20091, Italy
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (2005), 510(3), 197-208
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2005
AB Tetrodotoxin-resistant and tetrodotoxin-sensitive Na+ channels contribute to the abnormal spontaneous firing in dorsal root ganglion neurons associated with neuropathic pain. Effects of the anti-nociceptive agent ralfinamide on tetrodotoxin-resistant and tetrodotoxin-sensitive currents in rat dorsal root ganglion neurons were therefore investigated by patch clamp expts. Ralfinamide inhibition was voltage-dependent showing highest potency towards inactivated channels. IC50 values for tonic block of half-maximal inactivated tetrodotoxin-resistant and tetrodotoxin-sensitive currents were 10 μM and 22 μM. Carbamazepine, an anticonvulsant used in the treatment of pain, showed significantly lower potency. Ralfinamide produced a hyperpolarizing shift in the steady-state inactivation curves of both currents confirming the preferential interaction with inactivated channels. Addnl., ralfinamide use and frequency dependently inhibited both currents and significantly delayed repriming from inactivation. All effects were more pronounced for tetrodotoxin-resistant than tetrodotoxin-sensitive currents. The potency and mechanisms of actions of ralfinamide provide a hypothesis for the anti-nociceptive properties found in animal models.
IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analgesic ralfinamide inhibits tetrodotoxin-resistant and tetrodotoxin-sensitive sodium currents in dorsal root ganglion neurons)
RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:177883 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254593
TITLE: α-Aminoamide derivatives useful as antiinflammatory agents
INVENTOR(S): Salvati, Patricia; Veneroni, Orietta ; Barbanti, Elena; Ruggero, Fariello; Benatti, Luca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals, SPA, Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005018627 | A1 | 20050303 | WO 2004-IB1574 | 20040422 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2004266494 | A1 | 20050303 | AU 2004-266494 | 20040422 |
| CA 2536764 | A1 | 20050303 | CA 2004-2536764 | 20040422 |
| EP 1658062 | A1 | 20060524 | EP 2004-728870 | 20040422 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK | | | | |
| CN 1842328 | A | 20061004 | CN 2004-80024275 | 20040422 |
| BR 2004013982 | A | 20061107 | BR 2004-13982 | 20040422 |
| JP 2007503424 | T | 20070222 | JP 2006-524432 | 20040422 |
| IN 2006DN00838 | A | 20070810 | IN 2006-DN838 | 20060217 |
| NO 2006000896 | A | 20060309 | NO 2006-896 | 20060223 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MX 2006PA02189 | A | 20061110 | MX 2006-PA2189 | | 20060223 |
| US 20070276046 | A1 | 20071129 | US 2006-569403 | | 20061218 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-497722P | P | 20030825 |
| | | | WO 2004-IB1574 | W | 20040422 |

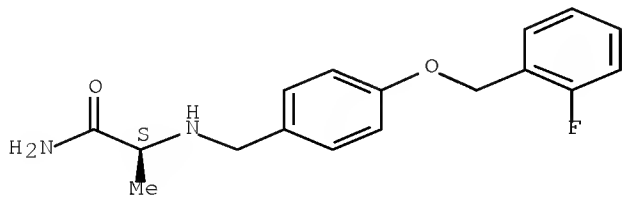
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:254593
ED Entered STN: 03 Mar 2005

AB The invention discloses methods of using certain α-aminoamide derivs. as antiinflammatory agents. The antiinflammatory agents of the invention are able to reduce or even stop inflammatory conditions substantially without side effects. Compds. of the invention include e.g. (S)-(+)-2-[4-(2-fluorobenzyloxy)benzylamino]propanamide.

IT 133865-88-0 133865-88-0D, isomers 133866-09-8 133866-09-8D, isomers 133866-10-1 133866-10-1D, isomers 133866-11-2 133866-11-2D, isomers 133866-12-3 133866-12-3D, isomers 133866-14-5 133866-14-5D, isomers 133866-15-6 133866-15-6D, isomers 133866-18-9 133866-18-9D, isomers 133866-19-0 133866-19-0D, isomers 133866-25-8 133866-25-8D, isomers 166949-64-0 166949-64-0D, isomers 166949-66-2 166949-66-2D, isomers 166949-68-4 166949-68-4D, isomers 187868-20-8 187868-20-8D, isomers 187868-37-7 187868-37-7D, isomers 229309-19-7 229309-19-7D, isomers 229309-21-1 229309-21-1D, isomers 229309-22-2 229309-22-2D, isomers 229309-24-4 229309-24-4D, isomers 229309-25-5 229309-25-5D, isomers 229309-26-6 229309-26-6D, isomers 229309-28-8 229309-28-8D, isomers 229309-29-9 229309-29-9D, isomers 229309-30-2 229309-30-2D, isomers 721949-10-6 721949-10-6D, isomers 721949-11-7 721949-11-7D, isomers 845959-36-6 845959-36-6D, isomers 845959-38-8 845959-38-8D, isomers 845959-39-9 845959-39-9D, isomers 845959-41-3 845959-41-3D, isomers 845959-42-4 845959-42-4D, isomers 845959-43-5 845959-43-5D, isomers 845959-44-6 845959-44-6D, isomers 845959-49-1 845959-49-1D, isomers
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α-aminoamide derivs. useful as antiinflammatory agents)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-(CA INDEX NAME)

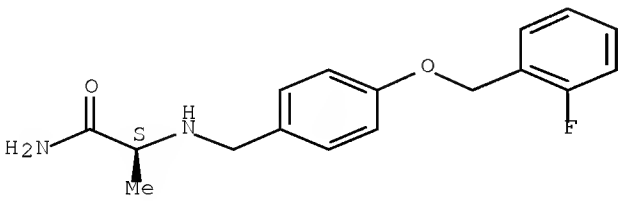
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



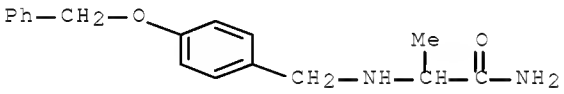

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-

(CA INDEX NAME)

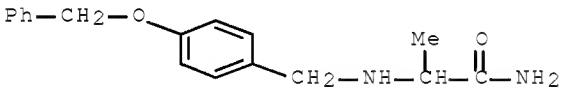
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



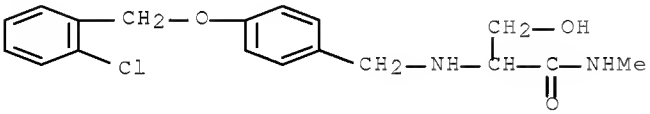
RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



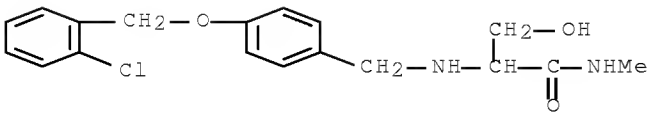
RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



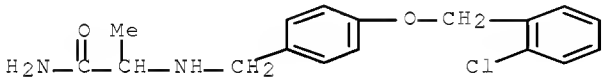
RN 133866-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



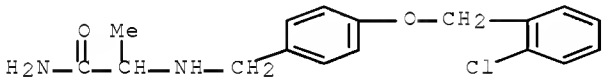
RN 133866-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



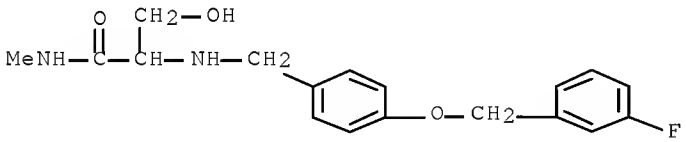
RN 133866-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



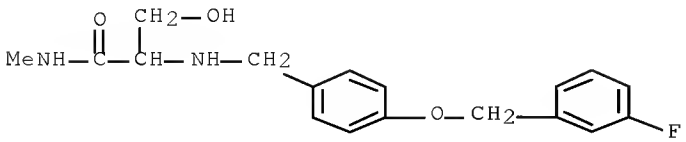
RN 133866-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



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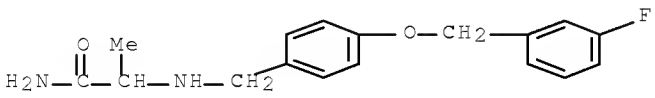

RN 133866-14-5 HCAPLUS
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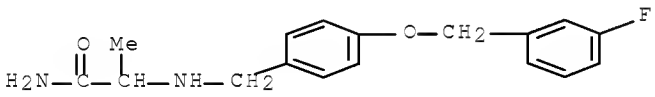

RN 133866-15-6 HCAPLUS
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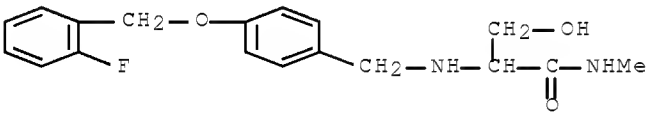

RN 133866-15-6 HCAPLUS
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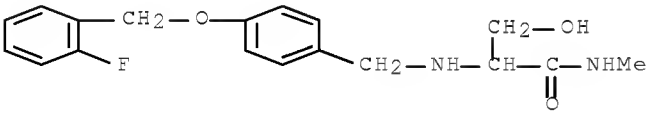

RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
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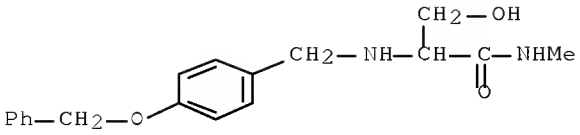
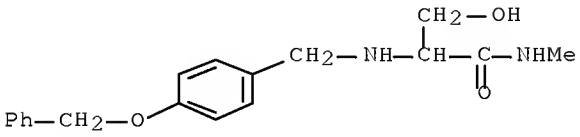
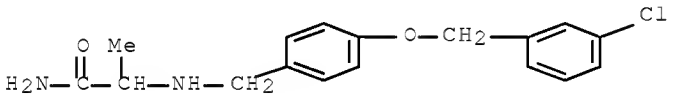


RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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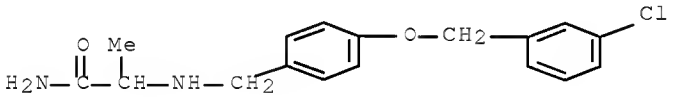
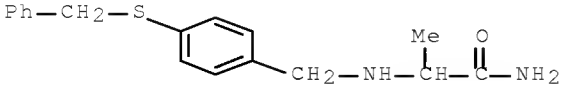
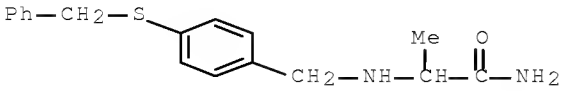


RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-64-0 HCAPLUS
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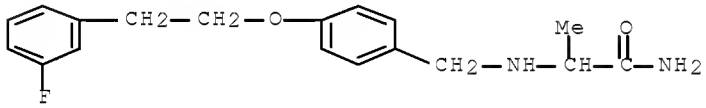

RN 166949-64-0 HCAPLUS
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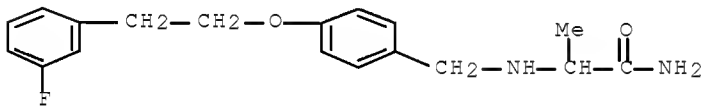
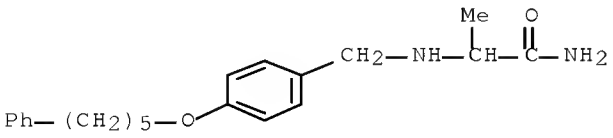
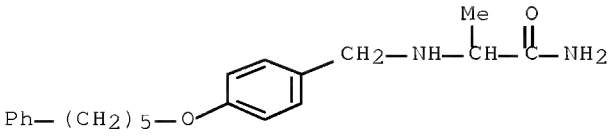


RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(5-phenylpentyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(5-phenylpentyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-68-4 HCAPLUS
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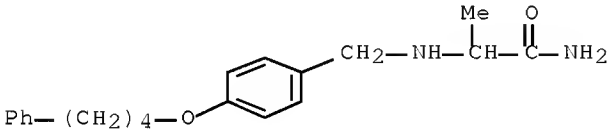
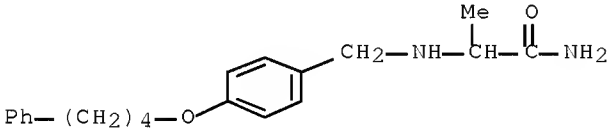


RN 166949-68-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(4-phenylbutoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS
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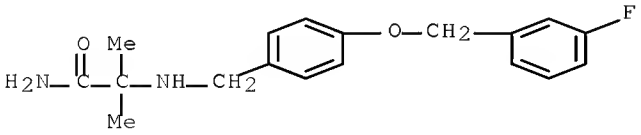

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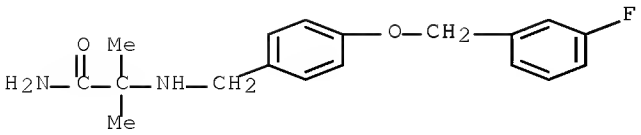

RN 187868-37-7 HCAPLUS
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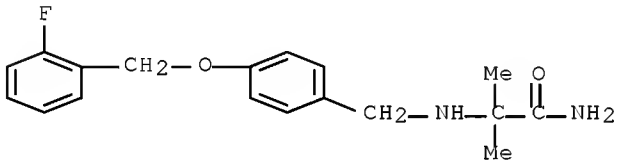

RN 187868-37-7 HCAPLUS
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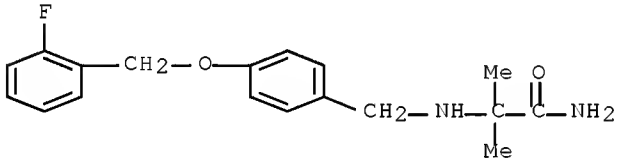

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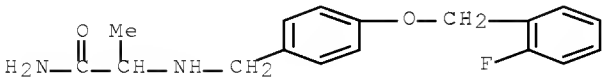

RN 229309-19-7 HCAPLUS
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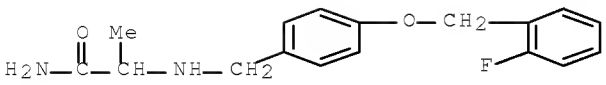

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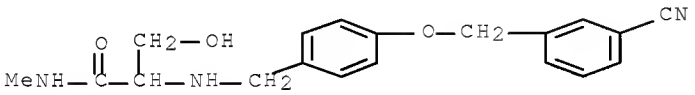

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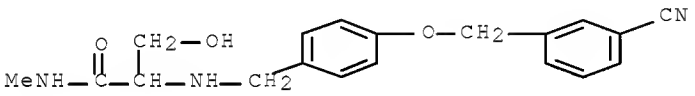

RN 229309-22-2 HCAPLUS
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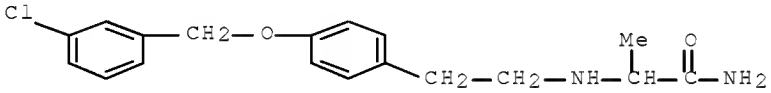

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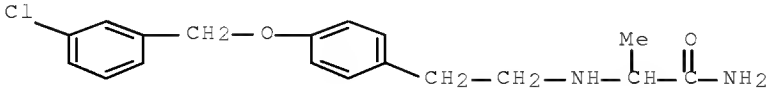

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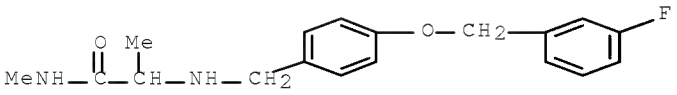

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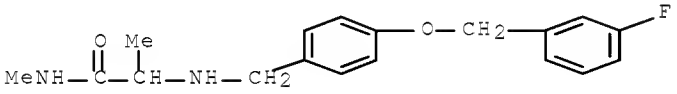

RN 229309-25-5 HCAPLUS
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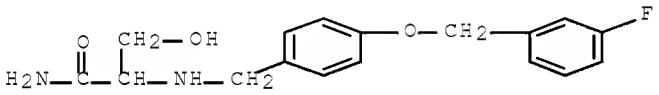

RN 229309-25-5 HCAPLUS
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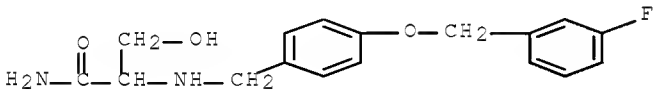

RN 229309-26-6 HCAPLUS
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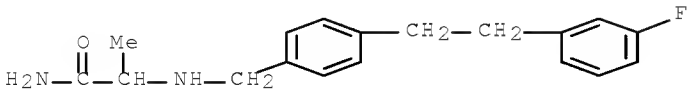

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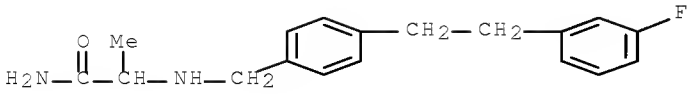

RN 229309-28-8 HCAPLUS
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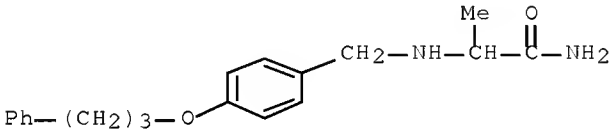

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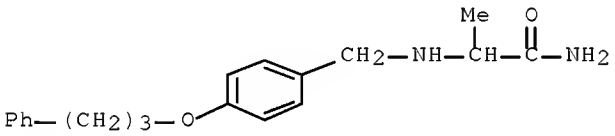

RN 229309-29-9 HCAPLUS
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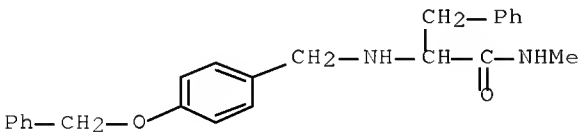

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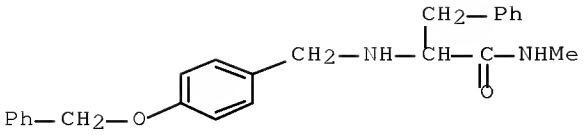

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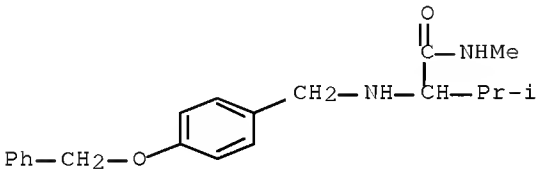

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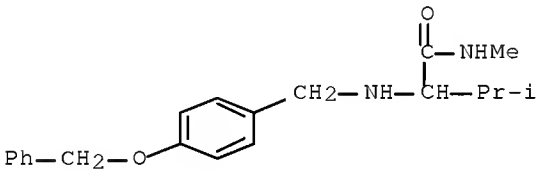

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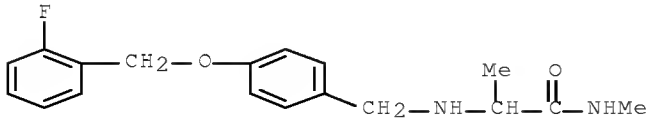

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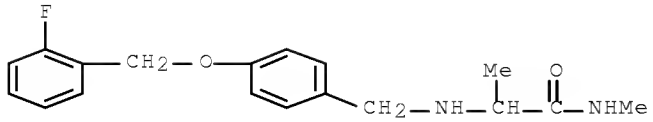

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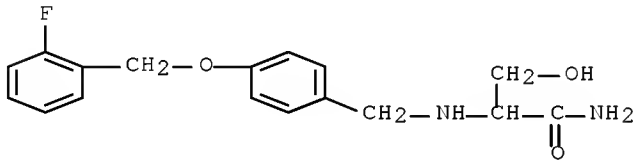

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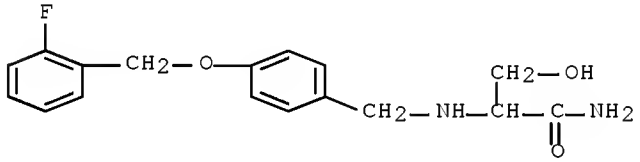

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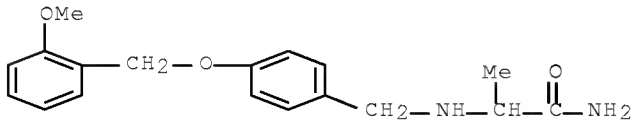

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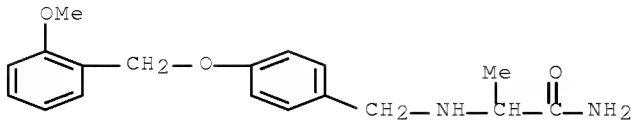

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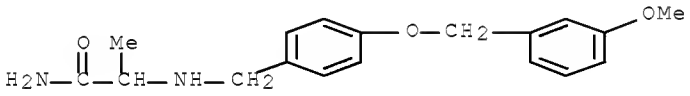

RN 845959-38-8 HCAPLUS
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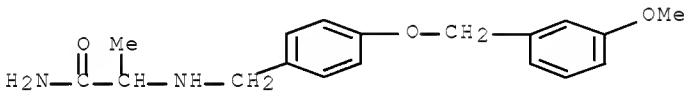

RN 845959-39-9 HCAPLUS
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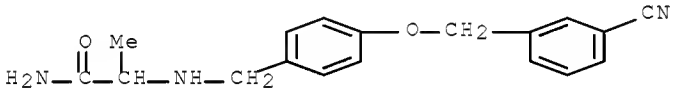

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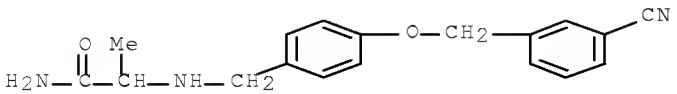

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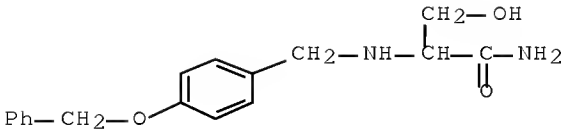

RN 845959-41-3 HCAPLUS
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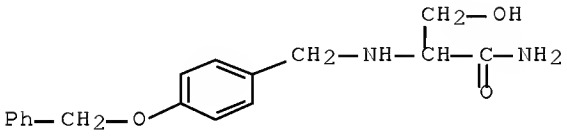

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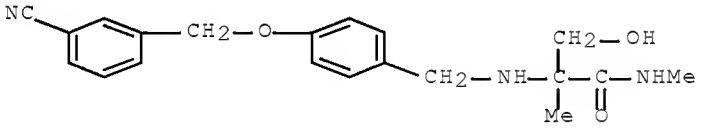

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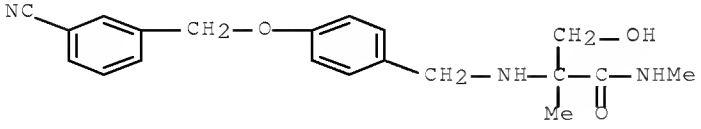

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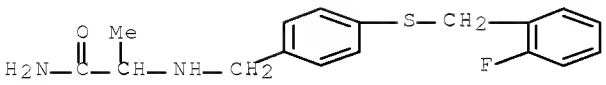

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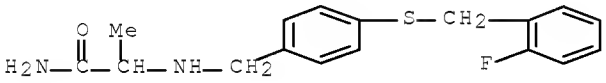

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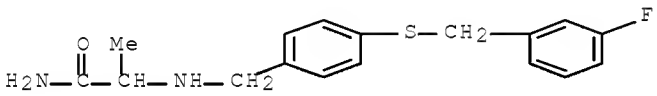

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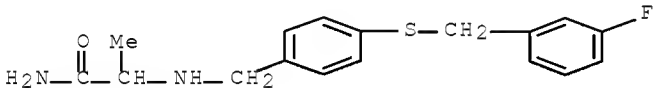

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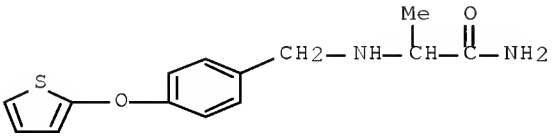

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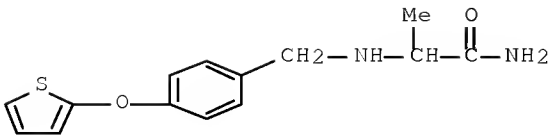
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(2-thienyloxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:872683 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:370536
TITLE: Combination chemotherapy for treatment of parkinson's disease by using safinamides and MAO-B inhibitors together with other antiparkinsonian agents
INVENTOR(S): Ruggero, Fariello; Cattaneo, Carlo; Salvati, Patricia; Benatti, Luca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004089353 | A2 | 20041021 | WO 2004-IB1408 | 20040408 |
| WO 2004089353 | A3 | 20041216 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2004228782 | A1 | 20041021 | AU 2004-228782 | 20040408 |
| CA 2523188 | A1 | 20041021 | CA 2004-2523188 | 20040408 |
| EP 1613296 | A2 | 20060111 | EP 2004-726590 | 20040408 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR | | | | |
| BR 2004009364 | A | 20060425 | BR 2004-9364 | 20040408 |
| CN 1771030 | A | 20060510 | CN 2004-80009655 | 20040408 |
| JP 2006522800 | T | 20061005 | JP 2006-506582 | 20040408 |
| NZ 542910 | A | 20071026 | NZ 2004-542910 | 20040408 |
| NO 2005004640 | A | 20051209 | NO 2005-4640 | 20051010 |
| MX 2005PA10873 | A | 20060321 | MX 2005-PA10873 | 20051010 |
| IN 2005DN04581 | A | 20070817 | IN 2005-DN4581 | 20051010 |
| US 20070093495 | A1 | 20070426 | US 2005-559982 | 20051209 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-462205P P | 20030411 |
| | | | WO 2004-IB1408 W | 20040408 |

ED Entered STN: 21 Oct 2004

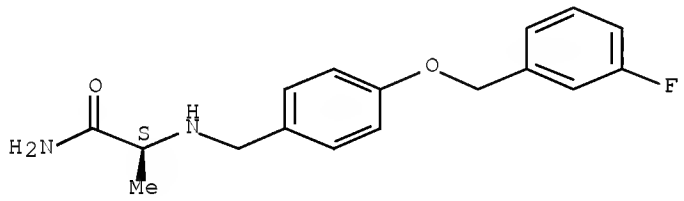
AB New uses of safinamide, safinamide derivs. and MAO-B inhibitors in novel types of treatment for Parkinson's Disease are described. More specifically, the invention relates to methods for treating Parkinson's Disease through the administration of safinamide, a safinamide derivative, or a MAO-B inhibitor, in combination with other Parkinson's Disease agents or treatments, such as levodopa/PDI or dopamine agonists. For example, safinamide as an anticonvulsant was proved through clin. trials to be potent and safe to treat idiopathic early Parkinson's disease.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination chemotherapy for treatment of parkinson's disease by using safinamides and MAO-B inhibitors together with dopamine agonists)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

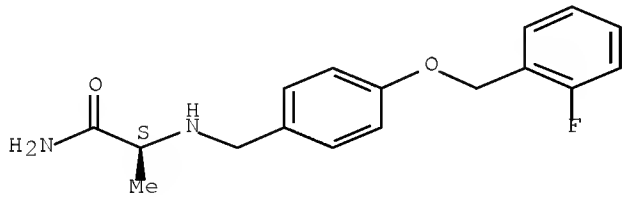


IT 133865-88-0 133865-89-1D, Safinamide, derivs.
187868-20-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination chemotherapy for treatment of parkinson's disease by using safinamides and MAO-B inhibitors together with dopamine agonists)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

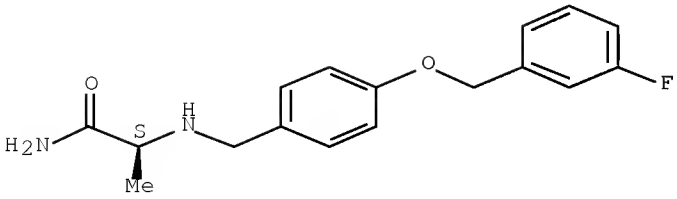
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS
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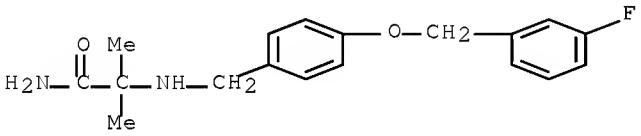

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:584466 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:128830
TITLE: Alpha-aminoamide derivatives useful as antimigraine agents
INVENTOR(S): Salvati, Patricia; Calabresi, Marcello; Dho, Luciano; Veneroni, Orietta; Melloni, Piero
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1438956 | A1 | 20040721 | EP 2003-921 | 20030116 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| CA 2510514 | A1 | 20040729 | CA 2003-2510514 | 20031118 |
| WO 2004062655 | A1 | 20040729 | WO 2003-EP12889 | 20031118 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2003279399 | A1 | 20040810 | AU 2003-279399 | 20031118 |

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| EP 1585510 | A1 | 20051019 | EP 2003-772344 | 20031118 |
| EP 1585510 | B1 | 20071205 | | |
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| CN 1738611 | A | 20060222 | CN 2003-80108890 | 20031118 |
| JP 2006514060 | T | 20060427 | JP 2004-565939 | 20031118 |
| AT 380026 | T | 20071215 | AT 2003-772344 | 20031118 |
| NZ 541117 | A | 20080229 | NZ 2003-541117 | 20031118 |
| ES 2295658 | T3 | 20080416 | ES 2003-772344 | 20031118 |
| RU 2336077 | C2 | 20081020 | RU 2005-125919 | 20031118 |
| US 20060079570 | A1 | 20060413 | US 2005-541195 | 20050630 |
| MX 2005PA07339 | A | 20050930 | MX 2005-PA7339 | 20050706 |
| IN 2005KN01531 | A | 20061027 | IN 2005-KN1531 | 20050803 |
| NO 2005003780 | A | 20051013 | NO 2005-3780 | 20050809 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 2003-921 A | 20030116 |
| | | | WO 2003-EP12889 W | 20031118 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:128830

ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 2004

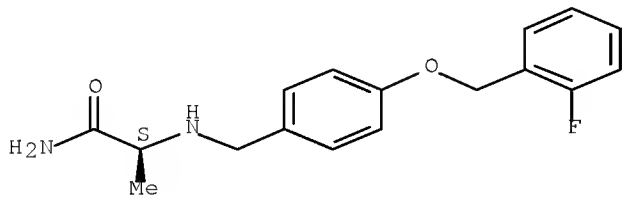
AB α-Aminoamide derivs. useful as antimigraine agents, particularly for the treatment of head pain conditions such as migraine, cluster headache or other severe headache, are disclosed. The antimigraine agents of the invention are able to reduce or even stop the pain deriving from such conditions without, virtually, any side effects.

IT 133865-88-0 133865-89-1 133866-09-8
133866-10-1 133866-11-2 133866-12-3
133866-14-5 133866-15-6 133866-16-9
133866-19-0 133866-25-8 229309-19-7
229309-24-4 229309-25-5 229309-26-6
229309-29-9 721949-10-6 721949-11-7
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α-aminoamide derivs. useful as antimigraine agents)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

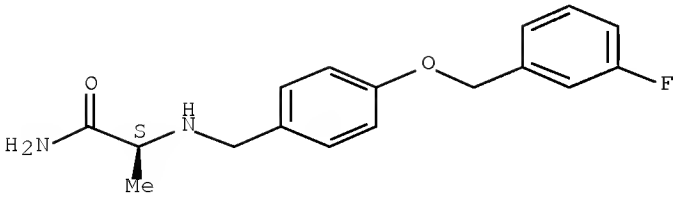
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
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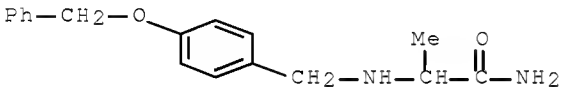

RN 133866-10-1 HCAPLUS
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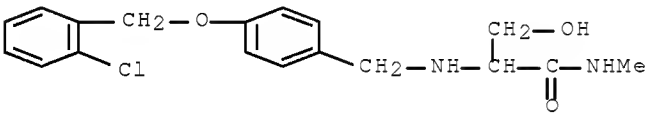
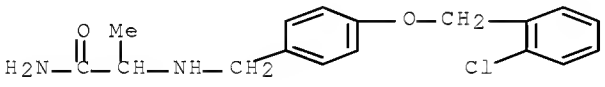
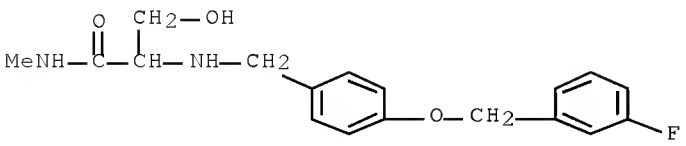


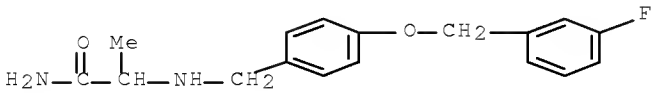
RN 133866-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-15-6 HCAPLUS
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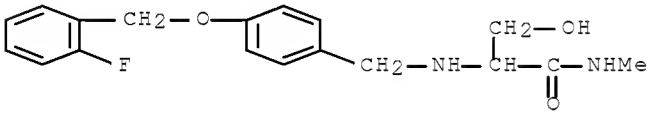

RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
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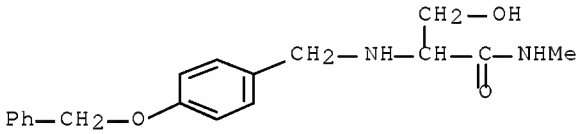

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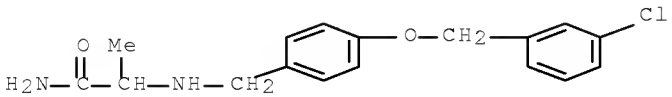
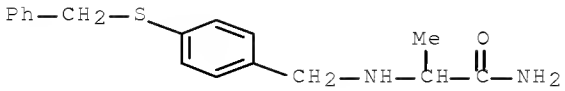
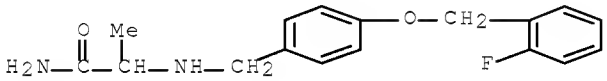


RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-19-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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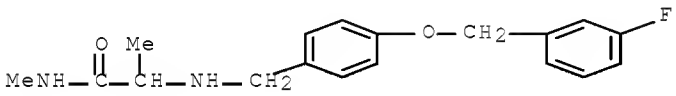
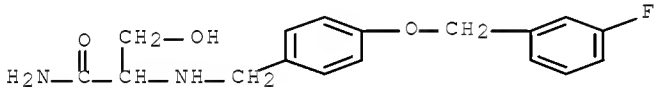
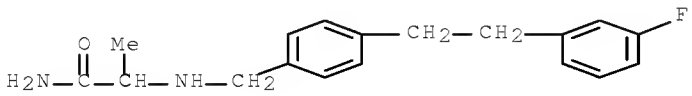


RN 229309-25-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-26-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-29-9 HCAPLUS
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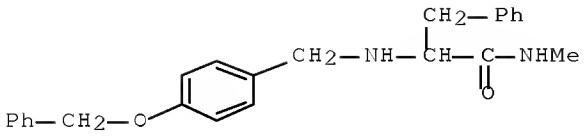
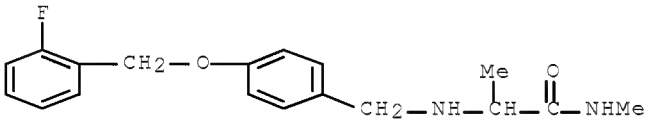


RN 721949-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721949-11-7 HCAPLUS
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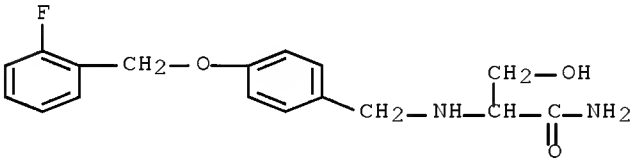

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:202474 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:215340
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition comprising gabapentin or an analogue thereof and an α-aminoamide, and its analgesic use
INVENTOR(S): Salvati, Patricia; Veneroni, Orietta ; Maj, Roberto; Fariello, Ruggero; Benatti, Luca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
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| WO 2003020273 | A2 | 20030313 | WO 2002-EP8910 | 20020809 |
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| CA 2459470 | A1 | 20030313 | CA 2002-2459470 | 20020809 |
| AU 2002333374 | A1 | 20030318 | AU 2002-333374 | 20020809 |
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| AT 317280 | T | 20060215 | AT 2002-797573 | 20020809 |
| PT 1423168 | T | 20060531 | PT 2002-797573 | 20020809 |
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| RU 2295337 | C2 | 20070320 | RU 2004-110041 | 20020809 |
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| MX 2004PA02009 | A | 20040708 | MX 2004-PA2009 | 20040302 |
| IN 2004KN00432 | A | 20060414 | IN 2004-KN432 | 20040331 |
| US 20040248978 | A1 | 20041209 | US 2004-487931 | 20040726 |
| HK 1070305 | A1 | 20070420 | HK 2005-102974 | 20050408 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 2001-121069 A | 20010903 |
| | | | WO 2002-EP8910 W | 20020809 |

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2003

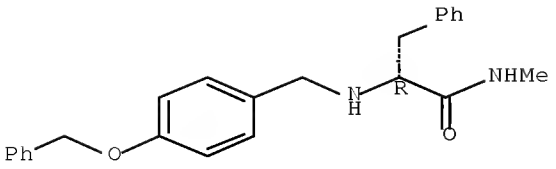
AB A pharmaceutical composition for analgesic use is disclosed which comprises gabapentin or an analog thereof (pregabalin or tiagabine) and an α-aminoamide. A synergistic effect of the resp. analgesic activities without concomitant increase of side effects was observed

IT 133865-35-7 133865-88-0 500996-15-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gabapentin or analog and α-aminoamide for analgesic use)

RN 133865-35-7 HCAPLUS

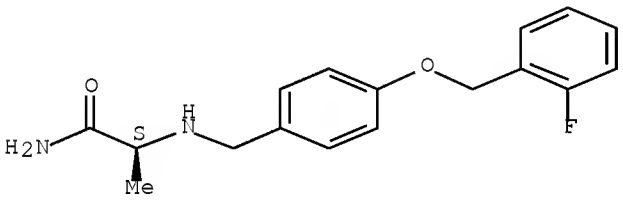
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-methyl-α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



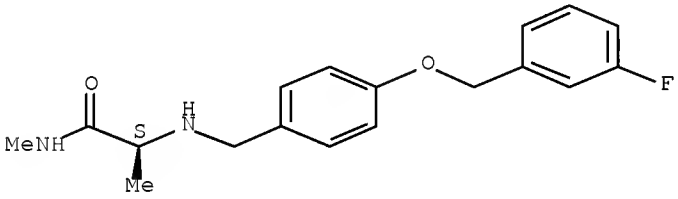
RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 500996-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-N-methyl-
, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

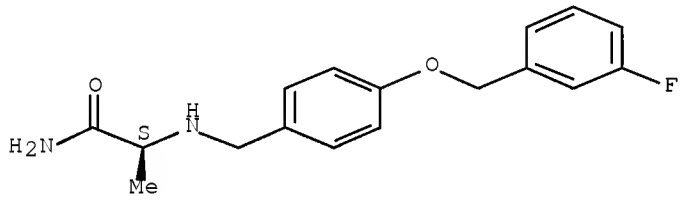
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L30 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:614109 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:317328
TITLE: Sodium channel activity and sigma binding of 2-aminopropanamide anticonvulsants
AUTHOR(S): Pevarello, Paolo; Bonsignori, Alberto; Caccia, Carla; Amici, Raffaella; McArthur, Robert A.; Fariello, Ruggero G.; Salvati, Patricia; Varasi, Mario
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacia and Upjohn, Milan, 20014, Italy
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1999), 9(17), 2521-2524
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 1999
AB Sodium channel blocking, anticonvulsant activity, and sigma (σ) binding of selected leads in a series of α-amino amide anticonvulsants were examined While anticonvulsant compds. were always endowed with low micromolar sodium (Na+) channel site-2 binding, compds. with low site-2 Na+ channel affinity failed to control seizures. No correlation could be drawn with σ1 binding. Both anticonvulsant and Na+ channel blocking activities were independent of stereochem., while σ1 binding seems to be favored by an S-configuration on the aminoamide moiety.
IT 133865-89-1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(sodium channel activity and sigma binding of 2-aminopropanamide anticonvulsants)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:451276 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:87723
TITLE: Preparation of benzylamino acid amides as analgesics.
INVENTOR(S): Pevarello, Paolo; Varasi, Mario; Salvati, Patricia; Post, Claes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9935125 | A1 | 19990715 | WO 1998-EP8157 | 19981212 |

W: AL, BA, BG, BR, CA, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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| CA 2316902 | A1 | 19990715 | CA 1998-2316902 | 19981212 |
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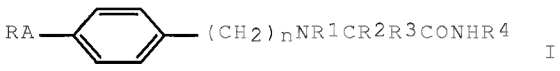
| BR 9814548 | A | 20001010 | BR 1998-14548 | 19981212 |
| EP 1045830 | A1 | 20001025 | EP 1998-966617 | 19981212 |
| EP 1045830 | B1 | 20030423 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| HU 2001000870 | A2 | 20010730 | HU 2001-870 | 19981212 |
| HU 2001000870 | A3 | 20021128 | | |
| NZ 505440 | A | 20020201 | NZ 1998-505440 | 19981212 |
| JP 2002508302 | T | 20020319 | JP 2000-527527 | 19981212 |
| AT 238273 | T | 20030515 | AT 1998-966617 | 19981212 |
| PT 1045830 | T | 20030829 | PT 1998-966617 | 19981212 |
| ES 2194392 | T3 | 20031116 | ES 1998-966617 | 19981212 |
| MX 2000PA06352 | A | 20020311 | MX 2000-PA6352 | 20000626 |
| NO 2000003399 | A | 20000802 | NO 2000-3399 | 20000629 |
| US 6306903 | B1 | 20011023 | US 2000-582198 | 20000829 |
| US 40259 | E1 | 20080422 | US 2000-359982 | 20000829 |
| HK 1028020 | A1 | 20031107 | HK 2000-107398 | 20001120 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GB 1997-27523 | A | 19971231 |
| WO 1998-EP8157 | W | 19981212 |
| US 2000-582198 | E | 20000829 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:87723
ED Entered STN: 23 Jul 1999
GI



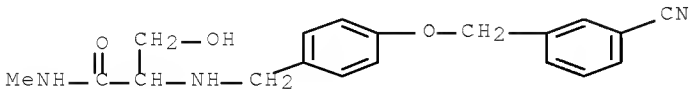

I

AB Title compds. [I; A = (CH2)m, (CH2)nX, (CH2)vO; m = 1-4; n = 0-4; X = S, NH; v = 0-5; s = 1, 2; R = furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, (substituted) Ph; R1 = H, alkyl; 1 of R2, R3 = H, the other = H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, phenylalkyl; R2R3C = cycloalkyl; or R2, R3 both = Me; R4 = H, alkyl], were prepared Thus, N-methylserinamide hydrochloride and 3Å mol. sieves in MeOH were treated with NaBH3CN and 4-(3-cyanobenzyloxy)benzaldehyde followed by 2 h stirring to give (S)-2-[4-(3-cyanobenzyloxy)benzylamino]-3- hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide. A capsule formulation containing the latter is given. In the formalin test in mice, (S)-2-[4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)benzylamino]-2-methylpropanamide at 60 mg/kg orally gave a leukemia time of 44.2 s in the acute phase, vs. 119.4 s for vehicle.

IT 229309-21-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of benzylamino acid amides as analgesics)

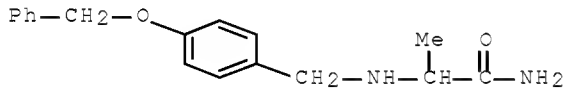
RN 229309-21-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-cyanophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

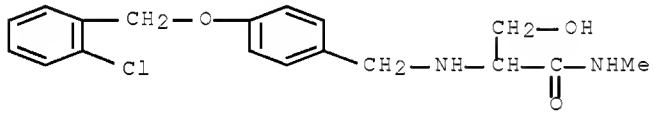


IT 133866-09-8 133866-10-1 133866-11-2
133866-12-3 133866-14-5 133866-15-6
133866-18-9 133866-19-0 133866-25-8
166949-64-0 166949-66-2 166949-68-4
187868-20-8 229309-19-7 229309-22-2
229309-24-4 229309-25-5 229309-26-6
229309-28-8 229309-29-9 229309-30-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of benzylamino acid amides as analgesics)

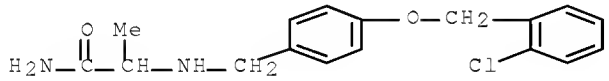
RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



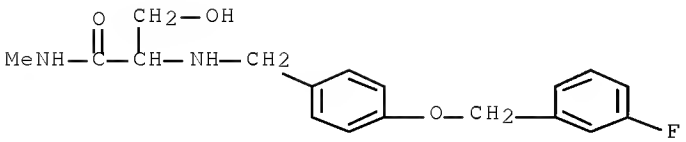
RN 133866-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-14-5 HCAPLUS
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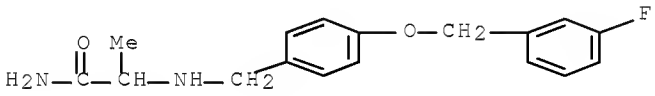
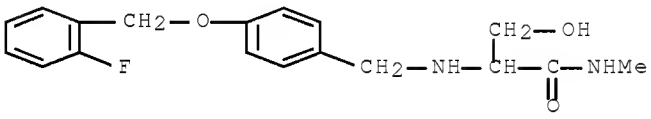
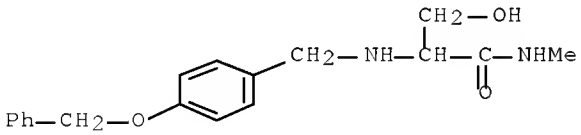


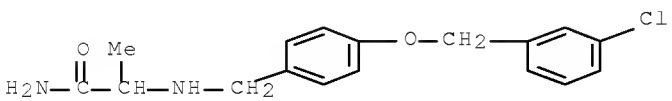
RN 133866-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



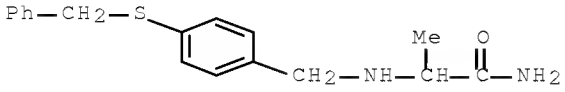
RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



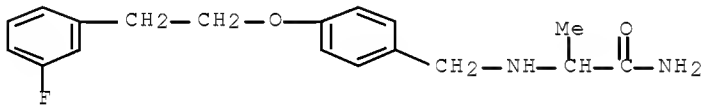
RN 133866-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



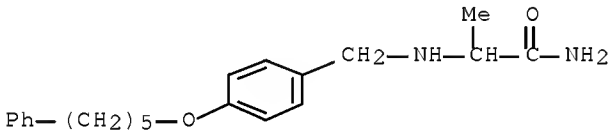
RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-64-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(5-phenylpentyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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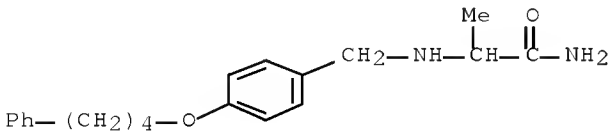
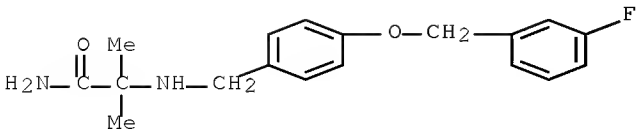
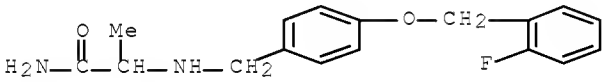


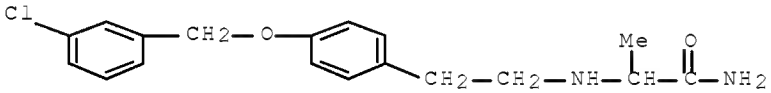
RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-19-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[2-[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]ethyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-24-4 HCAPLUS
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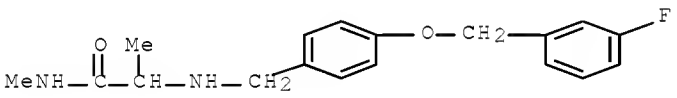
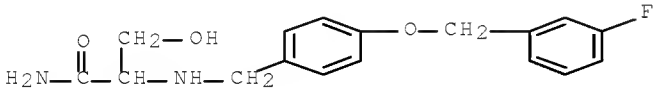


RN 229309-25-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-26-6 HCAPLUS
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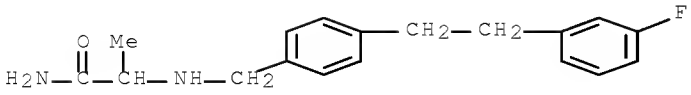
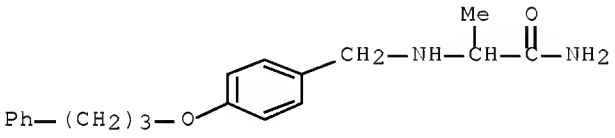
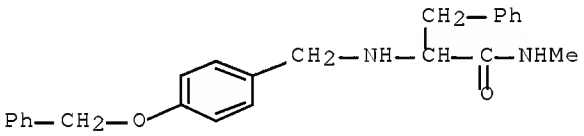
INDEX NAME)



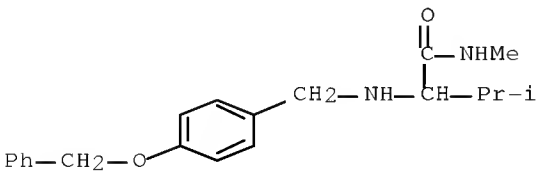
RN 229309-28-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-29-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-methyl-α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229309-30-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, N,3-dimethyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

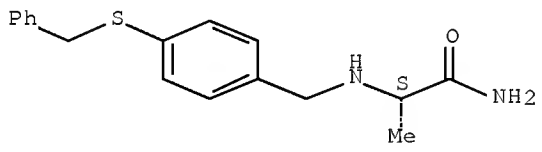


REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:66715 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:167216
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:32953a,32956a
TITLE: Synthesis and Anticonvulsant Activity of a New Class of 2-[(Arylalkyl)amino]alkanamide Derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Pevarello, Paolo; Bonsignori, Alberto; Dostert, Philippe; Heidempergher, Franco; Pinciroli, Vittorio; Colombo, Maristella; McArthur, Robert A.; Salvati, Patricia; Post, Claes; Fariello, Ruggero G.; Varasi, Mario
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry CNS Preclinical Research Structural and Predevelopment Analysis Department, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Nerviano, I-20014, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(4), 579-590
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 05 Feb 1998
AB Starting from milacemide, a weak anticonvulsant, trying to elucidate its mechanism of action a structurally novel class of potent and preclinically safe anticonvulsants was discovered. The structure-activity relationship study within this series of compds was reported. Different parts of the structural lead 2-[[4-(3-chlorobenzoxy)benzyl]amino]acetamide were varied, and many potent anticonvulsants were found. (S)-2-[[4-(3-fluorobenzoxy)benzyl]amino]propanamide methanesulfonate, (PNU-151774E), emerged as the promising candidate for further development for its potent anticonvulsant activity and outstanding therapeutic indexes in different animal tests.
IT 133865-78-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and anticonvulsant activity of a new class of 2-[(arylalkyl)amino]alkanamide derivs.)
RN 133865-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:211273 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:199335
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:38535a,38538a
TITLE: 2-(4-substituted)benzylamino-2-methylpropanamide derivatives with CNS activity
INVENTOR(S): Pevarello, Paolo; Amici, Raffaella; Varasi, Mario; Bonsignori, Alberto; Salvati, Patricia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn S.P.A., Italy; Pevarello, Paolo;

Amici, Raffaella; Varasi, Mario; Bonsignori, Alberto; Salvati, Patricia

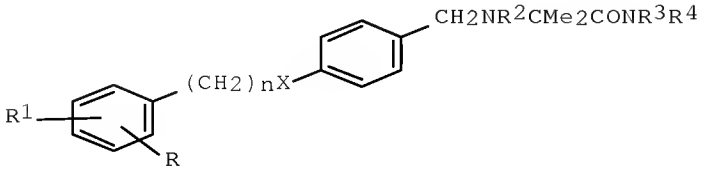
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9705102 | A1 | 19970213 | WO 1996-EP2961 | 19960705 |
| W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| CA 2226894 | A1 | 19970213 | CA 1996-2226894 | 19960705 |
| AU 9664187 | A | 19970226 | AU 1996-64187 | 19960705 |
| AU 711309 | B2 | 19991007 | | |
| EP 842143 | A1 | 19980520 | EP 1996-924888 | 19960705 |
| EP 842143 | B1 | 20010613 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, FI | | | | |
| CN 1192199 | A | 19980902 | CN 1996-195901 | 19960705 |
| CN 1085659 | C | 20020529 | | |
| BR 9609849 | A | 19990316 | BR 1996-9849 | 19960705 |
| HU 9900351 | A2 | 19990628 | HU 1999-351 | 19960705 |
| HU 9900351 | A3 | 19991129 | | |
| JP 2000500732 | T | 20000125 | JP 1997-507147 | 19960705 |
| JP 4040089 | B2 | 20080130 | | |
| NZ 313185 | A | 20000526 | NZ 1996-313185 | 19960705 |
| IL 122705 | A | 20010128 | IL 1996-122705 | 19960705 |
| ES 2159749 | T3 | 20011016 | ES 1996-924888 | 19960705 |
| PT 842143 | T | 20011030 | PT 1996-924888 | 19960705 |
| PL 184302 | B1 | 20020930 | PL 1996-324639 | 19960705 |
| ZA 9605998 | A | 19970131 | ZA 1996-5998 | 19960715 |
| US 5945454 | A | 19990831 | US 1998-981492 | 19980108 |
| NO 9800290 | A | 19980122 | NO 1998-290 | 19980122 |
| NO 324273 | B1 | 20070917 | | |
| GR 3036559 | T3 | 20011231 | GR 2001-401413 | 20010906 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1995-15412 A 19950727
WO 1996-EP2961 W 19960705

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:199335
ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 1997
GI




I

AB 2-(4-Substituted)benzylamino-2-methylpropanamides I [R, R1 = H, alkyl, halogen, OH, alkoxy, CF3; R2, R3, R4 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl; X = O, S, NH, CH2; n = 0-3] have CNS activity. Thus, 4-(3-FC6H4CH2O)C6H4CH2NHCMe2CONH2·MeSO3H (II) was prepared via reductive amination of 4-(3-FC6H4CH2O)C6H4CHO with Me2C(NH2)CONH2·HCl in MeOH containing NaBH3CN. II was a more effective antagonist (ED50 = 4.4 mg/Kg) than its 2-demethyl analog (ED50 = 8.2 mg/Kg) in the maximal electroshock seizure test.

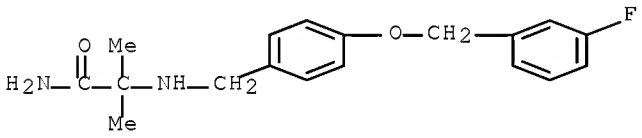
IT 187868-20-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(preparation of (benzylamino)methylpropanamide derivs. with CNS activity)

RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



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L1              SCR 91 OR 55
L2              SCR 229
L3              SCR 1839
L4              STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
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L16          101 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (109209-65-6/BI OR
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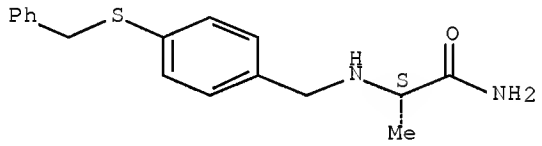
L31             44 L21 NOT L30

=> D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR L31 1-44

L31  ANSWER 1 OF 44  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2008:1383655  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         149:575982
TITLE:                   Reductive aminations of carbonyl compounds with
                         borohydride and borane reducing agents
AUTHOR(S):               Baxter, Ellen W.; Reitz, Allen B.
```

CORPORATE SOURCE: The R. W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Spring House, PA, USA
SOURCE: Organic Reactions (Hoboken, NJ, United States) (2002), 59, No pp. given
CODEN: ORHNBA
URL: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/107610747/HOME
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (online computer file)
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 149:575982
ED Entered STN: 19 Nov 2008
AB A review of the article Reductive aminations of carbonyl compds. with borohydride and borane reducing agents.
IT 133865-78-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(Reductive Aminations of Carbonyl Compds. with Borohydride and Borane Reducing Agents)
RN 133865-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




L31 ANSWER 2 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1338451 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:541636
TITLE: Combination pharmaceutical compositions comprising minicapsules or minispheres of, for example, nimodipine and tacrolimus
INVENTOR(S): Coulter, Ivan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sigmoid Pharma Ltd., Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 109pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2008132712 | A2 | 20081106 | WO 2008-IE53 | 20080501 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU,

IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-924132P P 20070501

ED Entered STN: 07 Nov 2008

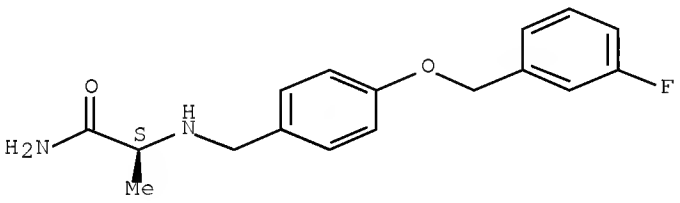
AB A modified release dosage product is provided, comprising a plurality of minicapsules or minispheres containing various active agents, for example, a calcium channel blocker, such as nimodipine, and/or a calcineurin inhibitor, such as tacrolimus. Uncoated minicapsules or minispheres encapsulating micronized nimodipine for immediate release and a controlled release polymer coated minicapsule or minisphere encapsulating micronized nimodipine for delayed, sustained, controlled or targeted release are described. Uncoated seamless minicapsules, the core of which comprise tacrolimus lipid-based formulation for immediate release and a controlled release polymer coated seamless minicapsule, the core of which comprises tacrolimus lipid-based formulation for delayed, sustained, controlled release or targeted release are also described. The final dosage form may be a hard gelatin capsule. Thus, nimodipine multiparticulate seamless minicapsules were produced containing nimodipine 37.5%, gelatin 56.3% and sorbitol 6.3%, and some of the minicapsules were coated with Surelease. Tacrolimus minicapsules were also produced comprising a core containing tacrolimus 3.25%, Labrafil 36.4%, olive oil 47.65%, and ethanol 12.7%, and a shell containing gelatin 90.0% and sorbitol 10.0%, and some of the minicapsules were first coated with Eudragit RS30D followed by Eudragit FS30D. The uncoated and coated nimodipine minicapsules and uncoated and coated tacrolimus minicapsules were blended into the final dosage form.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release compns. comprising combination of nimodipine and tacrolimus encapsulated in minicapsules or minispheres)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 3 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1280494 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:491594

TITLE: Polymorphic markers and haplotypes associated with sleep-related movement disorders

INVENTOR(S): Stefansson, Hreinn; Petursson, Hjorvar

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Decode Genetics EHF, Iceland

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 118pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2008126107 | A2 | 20081023 | WO 2008-IS10 | 20080411 |

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| IS 2007-8631 | A | 20070412 |
| IS 2007-8655 | A | 20070622 |
| IS 2007-8663 | A | 20070713 |

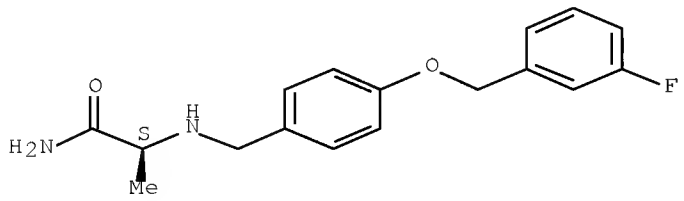
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 2008

AB The present inventions discloses genetic markers and haplotypes that have been found to be associated with risk of Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS), Periodic Limb Movement Disorder (PLMD), and Periodic Limb Movements of Sleep (PLMS). Methods and kits for determination of susceptibility of these disorders using such markers are disclosed. Genetic variants on chromosome 6p21.2 was found to be associated with RLS and RLMS in Icelandic subjects. Three BTB (POZ) domain containing 9 gene (BTBD9), testis expressed sequence 27 (TEX27) and glyoxalase I (GLO1) were in LD with the markers significantly associating with PLMS and RLS. Association to markers in Meis1 gene on chromosome 2p14 was identified.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(for treating sleep-related movement disorders; polymorphic markers and haplotypes associated with sleep-related movement disorders)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

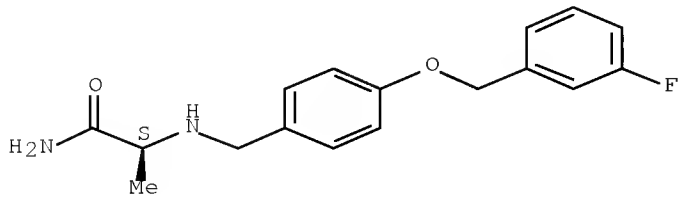
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 4 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:718592 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:69382
TITLE: An expert opinion on safinamide in Parkinson's disease

AUTHOR(S): Onofrj, Marco; Bonanni, Laura; Thomas, Astrid
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oncology and Neuroscience, Ageing Research Center, CeSI, University G D'Annunzio of Chieti-Pescara, University Foundation 'G D'Annunzio', Chieti-Scalo, 66013, Italy
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (2008), 17(7), 1115-1125
CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
PUBLISHER: Informa Healthcare
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 17 Jun 2008
AB A review. Background: Dopamine replacement therapies (levodopa, dopamine receptor agonists, anticholinergics, monoamine oxidase B inhibitors, and catechol-O-methyltransferase inhibitors) remain the cornerstones of therapeutic interventions for Parkinson's disease (PD). Despite the treatment options for PD symptoms, a cure remains elusive. An optimal treatment would be one that combined relief in both motor and nonmotor symptoms with neuroprotective properties. Safinamide is an investigational drug for PD currently in development as add-on therapy to both dopamine agonists and levodopa. Safinamide is a unique mol. with a novel mode of action, targeting both dopaminergic and glutaminergic systems, and potentially provides motor symptom control. Preliminary results from exptl. models suggest potential neuroprotective effects. Studies on the potential effects on nonmotor symptoms are ongoing. Objective: To review the mechanism of action and pharmacokinetics, and to evaluate the available clin. safety and efficacy results of safinamide. Methods: A search of the electronic database MEDLINE (PubMed, no time limits) was performed on 14 Dec. 2007. The full text of all citations was obtained for review. Furthermore, two abstrs. on safinamide published as proceedings of a European conference were reviewed. Results/conclusion: Safinamide is a promising investigational drug for PD with a novel mode of action. Early reports confirm the potential efficacy of safinamide in PD. Further studies on potential effects on cognition and neuroprotection are needed.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(safinamide in treatment Parkinson's disease)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

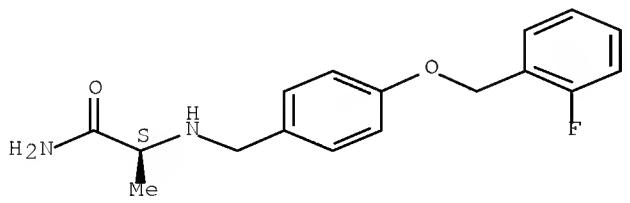
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:241112 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:298423
TITLE: Na+ channel blockers for the treatment of pain: Context is everything, almost
AUTHOR(S): Gold, Michael S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Neurology (2008), 210(1), 1-6
CODEN: EXNEAC; ISSN: 0014-4886
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 27 Feb 2008
AB A review. The research of Yamane et al. (2007) entitled "Effects of ralfinamide, a Na+ channel blocker, on firing properties of nociceptive dorsal root ganglion neurons of adult rats" is reviewed with commentary and refs. The study by these authors focuses on Nav1.8, a voltage-gated Na+ channel that appears to play a critical role in pain associated with tissue injury. To explore the contribution of Nav1.8 to the antinociceptive effects of ralfinamide, Yamane et al. characterized the impact of this compound on the excitability of isolated DRG neurons in the presence of tetrodotoxin. Three intriguing observations arose from their study. First, ralfinamide preferentially reduced the number of evoked spikes in tonic capsaicin responsive neurons, having a significantly smaller effect on tonic capsaicin unresponsive neurons. Second, substance P selectively increased the number of evoked action potentials in capsaicin responsive neurons. And third, repetitive spiking induced by substance P in capsaicin responsive neurons was selectively attenuated by ralfinamide.
IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(voltage-gated sodium channel blocker ralfinamide may help in treatment of peripheral tissue injury-associated neuropathic pain by blocking action potential, neural activity in animal model)
RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 80 THERE ARE 80 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:123862 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:175814

TITLE: Monoamine oxidase inhibitors useful for treating disorders of the outer retina
INVENTOR(S): Collier, Robert, Jr.; Kapin, Michael; Yanni, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Manufacturing, Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2008014457 | A1 | 20080131 | WO 2007-US74603 | 20070727 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
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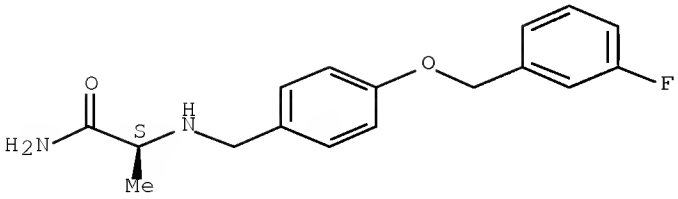
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-820735P P 20060728
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:175814
ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2008
AB Compns. and methods for preventing or treating disorders of the outer retina with compds. R1CH2OC6H4-p-CH2NR2CHR3CONR4R5 (R1 = C5-7 cycloalkyl, Ph, Ph substituted with halogens or CF3; R2 = H, C1-3 alkyl; R3 = H, C1-3 alkyl, C1-3 alkyl substituted with OR6; R4, R5 = H, C1-3 alkyl; R6 = H, C1-2 alkyl) that inhibit monoamine oxidase are described. A method of treating or preventing retinal disorders, e.g., age-release macular degeneration, retinopathy, and diabetic retinopathy comprises administering to a patient a composition containing a monoamine oxidase inhibitor at a dose of 0.01% to 2% in a composition for ocular, oral, transdermal, i.v., i.p., s.c., intravitreal, subconjunctival, liposomal, mini-pump, slow-release biodegradable polymer, etc. Thus, capsules were formulated containing safinamide 5, lactose 55.7, sodium carboxymethyl starch 8, microcryst. cellulose 30, colloidal silica 0.5, and magnesium stearate 0.8%, resp. Safinamide at dose of 15-60 mg/kg provided significant and complete retinal function in rats after a severe photo-oxidative insult. Also, treatment with 60 mg/kg safinamide prevented retinal lesions.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. of monoamine oxidase inhibitors for treating or preventing retinal disorders)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:94662 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:160088
TITLE: Method of treating and diagnosing restless legs syndrome and periodic limb movements during sleep and means for carrying out the method
INVENTOR(S): Grote, Ludger; Hedner, Jan; Stenloef, Kaj
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cereuscience AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2008010768 | A1 | 20080124 | WO 2007-SE50479 | 20070629 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

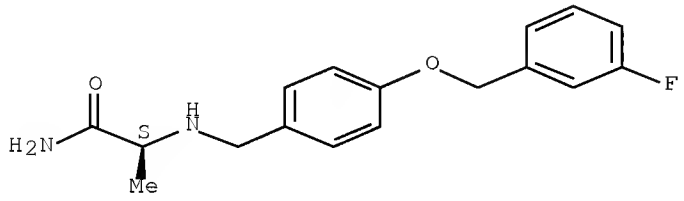
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 2006-1564 A 20060717
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2008
AB A method of treating restless legs syndrome and/or periodic limb movements during Sleep (RLS) comprises administration of a therapeutically ED of biol. active zonisamide and a dopaminergic agent selected from dopamine agonist and dopamine turnover promoting agent including dopamine uptake inhibitor over an appropriate period of time, such as a period substantially coinciding with the period of sleep of said patient. Also disclosed is a corresponding method of treatment, the use of biol. active zonisamide and a dopaminergic agent selected from dopamine agonist and dopamine turnover promoting agent including dopamine uptake inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for treating RLS, and a corresponding method of manufacture Administration of pramipexol with zonisamide to a patient with RLS and periodic limb movement (PLM) resulted in an additive decrease in RLS and PLM symptoms.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(zonisamide plus dopaminergic agent combination for RLS and PLM during sleep)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:29459 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:345134

TITLE: Monoamine oxidase-B inhibition in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

AUTHOR(S): Fernandez, Hubert H.; Chen, Jack J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Movement Disorders Center, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA

SOURCE: Pharmacotherapy (2007), 27(12, Pt. 2), 174S-185S
CODEN: PHPYDQ; ISSN: 0277-0008

PUBLISHER: Pharmacotherapy Publications

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 2008

AB A review. Inhibitors of monoamine oxidase (MAO) with selectivity and specificity for MAO type B prolong the activity of both endogenously and exogenously derived dopamine, making them an option either as monotherapy in early Parkinson's disease or as adjunctive therapy in patients treated with levodopa who are experiencing motor complications. In addition to symptomatic benefits, exptl. data suggest that MAO-B inhibitors may be neuroprotective through MAO-B inhibition and other mechanisms that have yet to be clearly defined. The two available MAO-B inhibitors approved for use in the United States, rasagiline and selegiline, each provide symptomatic relief as monotherapy and as adjunctive therapy, and have shown potential disease-modifying effects in exptl. models and clin. studies. Selegiline in a conventional tablet formulation is less bioavailable than rasagiline, resulting in limited potency. It also has amphetamine metabolites that may produce adverse effects and interfere with any putative disease-modifying effects. The oral disintegrating tablet formulation of selegiline allows pregastric absorption, minimizing first-pass metabolism, thereby increasing selegiline bioavailability and reducing the concentration of amphetamine metabolites. Rasagiline, more potent than selegiline, exhibits disease-modifying effects in exptl. models and lacks amphetamine metabolites. Both the symptomatic and potential disease-modifying effects of rasagiline are under investigation. A third agent with MAO-B inhibition properties,

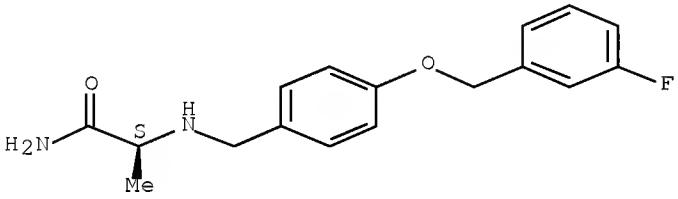
safinamide, is in phase III development. Although not yet approved, safinamide may offer the added advantage of combined MAO-B and dopamine reuptake inhibition.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoamine oxidase-B inhibition in treatment of Parkinson's disease)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 92 THERE ARE 92 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 9 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1300723 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:539679

TITLE: Alleles and polymorphisms associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus and obesity and their diagnostic use

INVENTOR(S): Salonen, Jukka T.; Hyppoenen, Jelena; Kaikkonen, Jari; Pirskanen, Mia; Uimari, Pekka; Aalto, Juha-Matti

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oy Jurilab Ltd., Finland

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 456pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2007128884 | A1 | 20071115 | WO 2007-FI50266 | 20070509 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| US 20070292412 | A1 | 20071220 | US 2007-798002 | 20070509 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2006-798706P | P 20060509 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 2006-798774P | P | 20060509 |
| US 2006-805522P | P | 20060622 |
| US 2006-819015P | P | 20060707 |
| US 2006-827306P | P | 20060928 |
| US 2006-863438P | P | 20061030 |
| US 2006-864681P | P | 20061107 |

ED Entered STN: 15 Nov 2007

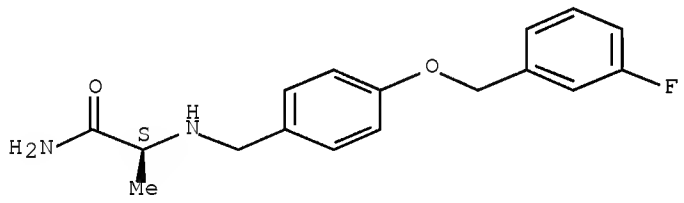
AB Genes, SNP markers and haplotypes that are markers of susceptibility or predisposition to type 2 diabetes and obesity and related medical conditions are disclosed. Methods for diagnosis, prediction of clin. course and efficacy of treatments for type 2 diabetes, obesity and related phenotypes using polymorphisms in the risk genes are also disclosed. The genes, gene products and agents of the invention are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes and related traits. Kits are also provided for the diagnosis, selecting treatment and assessing prognosis of type 2 diabetes. Novel methods for prevention and 10 treatment of metabolic diseases such as type 2 diabetes based on the disclosed type 2 diabetes genes, polypeptides and related pathways are also disclosed.

IT 133865-89-1
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(target for, in treatment of diabetes; alleles and polymorphisms associated with type 2 diabetes and obesity and their diagnostic use)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 10 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1224864 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:276511

TITLE: Effects of ralfinamide, a Na+ channel blocker, on firing properties of nociceptive dorsal root ganglion neurons of adult rats

AUTHOR(S): Yamane, Hana; de Groat, William C.; Sculptoreanu, Adrian

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, E1304 Biomedical Science Tower, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, 15261, USA

SOURCE: Experimental Neurology (2007), 208(1), 63-72
CODEN: EXNEAC; ISSN: 0014-4886

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 30 Oct 2007

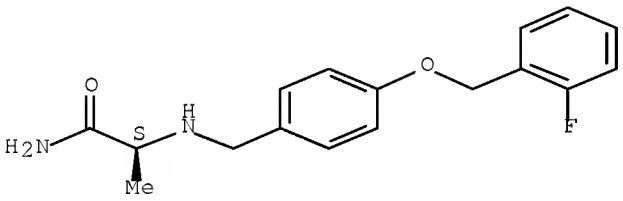
AB Recent studies revealed that ralfinamide, a Na+ channel blocker, suppressed tetrodotoxin-resistant Na+ currents in dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neurons and reduced pain reactions in animal models of inflammatory and neuropathic pain. Here, we investigated the effects of ralfinamide on Na+ currents; firing properties and action potential (AP) parameters in capsaicin-responsive and -unresponsive DRG neurons from adult rats in the presence of TTX (0.5 μM). Ralfinamide inhibited TTX-resistant Na+ currents in a frequency- and voltage-dependent manner. Small to medium sized neurons exhibited different firing properties during prolonged depolarizing current pulses (600 ms). One group of neurons fired multiple spikes (tonic), while another group fired four or less APs (phasic). In capsaicin-responsive tonic firing neurons, ralfinamide (25 μM) reduced the number of APs from 10.6 ± 1.8 to 2.6 ± 0.7 APs/600 ms, whereas in capsaicin-unresponsive tonic neurons, the drug did not significantly change firing (8.4 ± 0.9 in control to 6.6 ± 2.0 APs/600 ms). In capsaicin-responsive phasic neurons, substance P and 4-aminopyridine induced multiple spikes, an effect that was reversed by ralfinamide (25 μM). In addition to effects on firing, ralfinamide increased the threshold, decreased the overshoot, and increased the rate of rise of the AP. To conclude, ralfinamide suppressed afferent hyperexcitability selectively in capsaicin-responsive, presumably nociceptive neurons, but had no measurable effects on firing in CAPS-unresponsive neurons. The action of ralfinamide to selectively inhibit tonic firing in nociceptive neurons very likely contributes to the effectiveness of the drug in reducing inflammatory and neuropathic pain as well as bladder overactivity.

IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ralfinamide blocked tetrodotoxin-resistant sodium current in frequency- and voltage-dependent manner, inhibited tonic firing and suppressed hyperexcitability in capsaicin-responsive nociceptive dorsal root ganglion neuron of adult rat)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 11 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1088890 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:392440
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of systemically active central nervous system drugs
INVENTOR(S): Carrara, Dario Norberto R.; Grenier, Arnaud; Alberti, Igno; Henry, Laetitia; Decaudin, Celine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Switz.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 634,005.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20070225379 | A1 | 20070927 | US 2007-755923 | 20070531 |
| WO 2002011768 | A1 | 20020214 | WO 2001-EP9007 | 20010803 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 20030199426 | A1 | 20031023 | US 2003-343570 | 20030519 |
| US 7214381 | B2 | 20070508 | | |
| AU 2004283431 | A1 | 20050506 | AU 2004-283431 | 20041006 |
| CA 2538856 | A1 | 20050506 | CA 2004-2538856 | 20041006 |
| WO 2005039531 | A1 | 20050506 | WO 2004-EP11175 | 20041006 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
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| EP 1670433 | A1 | 20060621 | EP 2004-790156 | 20041006 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK | | | | |
| BR 2004014551 | A | 20061031 | BR 2004-14551 | 20041006 |
| JP 2007508261 | T | 20070405 | JP 2006-530107 | 20041006 |
| US 20060153905 | A1 | 20060713 | US 2006-371042 | 20060307 |
| US 7335379 | B2 | 20080226 | | |
| MX 2006PA03316 | A | 20060608 | MX 2006-PA3316 | 20060324 |
| US 20070098775 | A1 | 20070503 | US 2006-634005 | 20061204 |
| US 7404965 | B2 | 20080729 | | |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| WO 2001-EP9007 | W | 20010803 |
| US 2003-343570 | A1 | 20030519 |
| US 2003-510613P | P | 20031010 |
| WO 2004-EP11175 | A1 | 20041006 |
| US 2006-371042 | A2 | 20060307 |
| US 2006-634005 | A2 | 20061204 |
| WO 2000-EP7533 | A | 20000803 |

ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 2007

AB The invention relates to a transdermal or transmucosal non-occlusive, semi-solid pharmaceutical formulation that includes at least one systemically active agent that acts on the central nervous system (CNS) of a mammal; and a permeation enhancing solvent system present in an amount sufficient to solubilize the at least one active ingredient. The permeation enhancing

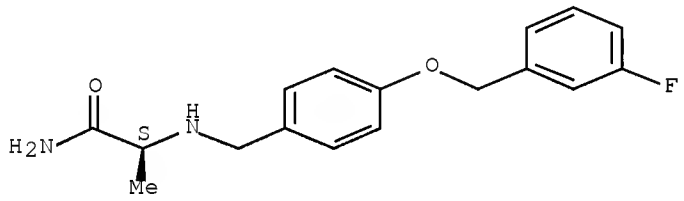
solvent system includes a pharmaceutically acceptable monoalkyl ether of diethylene glycol; a pharmaceutically acceptable glycol; preferably also a fatty alc. and or a fatty acid; and a mixture of a C2 to C4 alc. and water so that the permeation enhancing solvent system (a) inhibits crystallization of the at least one active ingredient on a skin or mucosal surface of a mammal, (b) reduces or prevents transfer of the formulation to clothing or to another being, (c) modulates biodistribution of the at least one active agent within different layers of skin, (d) facilitates absorption of the at least one active agent by a skin or a mucosal surface of a mammal, or (e) provides a combination of one or more of (a) through (d). A transdermal pharmaceutical contained pramipexole dihydrochloride 2.00, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 5.00, propylene glycol 15.0, hydroxypropylcellulose 1.50, absolute ethanol 4.0, sodium hydroxide q.s. pH = 8.2, and water q.s. 100.00%.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal delivery of systemically active central nervous system drugs)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 12 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1029967 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:357113
TITLE: Methods for identifying analgesic agents by utilizing the SCN9A gene associated with Congenital Indifference to Pain (CIP) in humans
INVENTOR(S): MacDonald, Marcia L.; Samuels, Mark E.; Sherrington, Robin; Goldberg, Yigal P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 120pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20070212685 | A1 | 20070913 | US 2003-369909 | | 20030219 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-357964P | P | 20020219 |
| | | | US 2002-429836P | P | 20021126 |

ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 2007

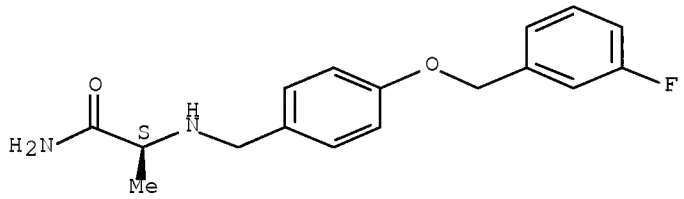
AB The present invention relates to the discovery that mutations in SCN9A (neuroendocrine sodium channel Nav 1.7) gene are causative of Congenital

Indifference to Pain (CIP) in humans. The invention also relates to methods of utilizing the SCN9A gene and expression products thereof for the screening and identification of therapeutic agents, including small organic compds., which are selective for SCN9A, and are useful in the treatment of pain and other disorders. The invention also relates to methods of using these compds. to treat or otherwise ameliorate such disorders. The invention also relates to SCN9A gene-related diagnostic methods.

IT 133865-89-1D, Safinamide, analogs
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(screening for selective SCN9A blocker among; methods for identifying analgesic agents by utilizing SCN9A gene associated with Congenital Indifference to Pain (CIP) in humans)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 13 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:997166 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:502595
TITLE: Solid-Phase Synthesis and Insights into Structure-Activity Relationships of Safinamide Analogues as Potent and Selective Inhibitors of Type B Monoamine Oxidase
AUTHOR(S): Leonetti, Francesco; Capaldi, Carmelida; Pisani, Leonardo; Nicolotti, Orazio; Muncipinto, Giovanni; Stefanachi, Angela; Cellamare, Saverio; Caccia, Carla; Carotti, Angelo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Farmaco-Chimico, University of Bari, Bari, I-70125, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2007), 50(20), 4909-4916
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:502595
ED Entered STN: 07 Sep 2007

AB Safinamide, an anti-Parkinson drug in phase III clin. trials, and its alkanamidic analogs were prepared via expeditious solid-phase synthesis and evaluated for their monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) and monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) inhibitory activity and selectivity. (S)-3-Chlorobenzyloxyalaninamide (8) and (S)-3-chlorobenzyloxyserinamide (13) derivs. proved to be more potent MAO-B inhibitors than safinamide (IC50 = 33 and 43 nM, resp., vs. 98 nM) but with a lower MAO-B selectivity (SI = 3455 and 1967, resp., vs. 5918). The highest MAO-B inhibitory potency (IC50 = 17 nM) and a good selectivity (SI = 2941)

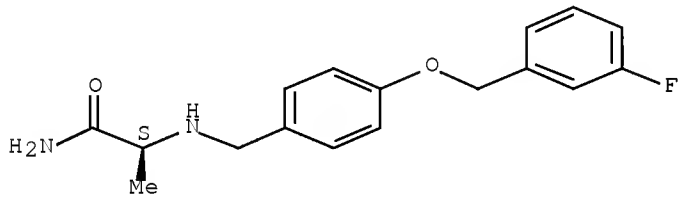
were displayed by (R)-2-[6-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]propionamide (R-21), a tetrahydroisoquinoline analog of safinamide. Structure-affinity relationships and docking simulations pointed out strong neg. steric effects of α-amino acid amide side chains and para substituents of the benzyloxy groups and favorable hydrophobic interactions of meta substituents. The significantly diverse MAO-B affinities of a number of (R)- and (S)-α-amino acid amide enantiomers, including the two rigid analogs (21) of safinamide, indicated likely enantioselective interactions at the enzymic binding sites.

IT 133865-89-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(solid-phase preparation and structure-activity relationships of safinamide and its analogs as inhibitors of type B monoamine oxidase)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 14 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:926416 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:356131

TITLE: Drug evaluation: safinamide for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, epilepsy and restless legs syndrome

AUTHOR(S): Chazot, Paul L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Integrative Neuroscience (CINS) School of Biological and Biomedical Sciences, Durham University, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

SOURCE: Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs (Thomson Scientific) (2007), 8(7), 570-579
CODEN: COIDAZ; ISSN: 1472-4472

PUBLISHER: Thomson Scientific

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

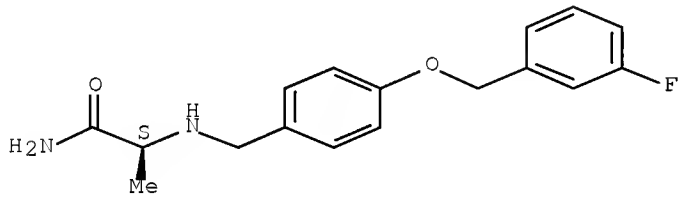
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2007

AB A review. Merck Serono SA (formerly Serono), under license from Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA (following its acquisition of the rights from Pharmacia and Upjohn AB [now Pfizer Inc]), is developing the oral α-aminoamide derivative of milacemide, safinamide, a monoamine oxidase-B and glutamate release inhibitor, for the potential treatment of Parkinson's disease, epilepsy and restless legs syndrome. In March 2007, plans to develop the agent for the potential treatment of other cognitive disorders, such as

Alzheimer's disease, were being finalized and testing was expected to begin before the end of that year.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Merck Serono SA under license from Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA is developing safinamide for potential treatment of Parkinson's disease, epilepsy and restless legs syndrome in human)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

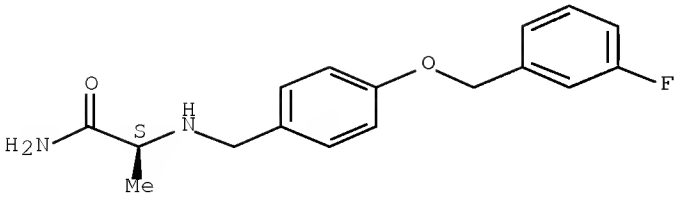
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 15 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:908914 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:355935
TITLE: Epilepsy
AUTHOR(S): Knutsen, L. J. S.; Williams, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Worldwide Discovery Research, Cephalon Inc., West Chester, PA, USA
SOURCE: Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry II (2006), Volume 6, 279-296. Editor(s): Taylor, John B.; Triggle, David J. Elsevier Ltd.: Oxford, UK.
CODEN: 69JQHZ; ISBN: 978-0-08-044513-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 16 Aug 2007
AB A review on recent developments in diagnosis and treatment of epilepsy. The disease state and disease basis are discussed, along with exptl. disease models, clin. trial issues, current treatments, and unmet medical needs. Emerging research areas are also addressed, including adenosine producing stem cell therapy, novel GABA transporter inhibitors, and ω fatty acids.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(safinamide has been used for treatment of seizures in patient with epilepsy)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 16 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:706043 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:87690
TITLE: Method and composition using a dopamine turnover-increasing agent, a dopaminergic receptor-exciting agent, and iron for treating restless legs syndrome, and diagnostic method
INVENTOR(S): Grote, Ludger; Hedner, Jan; Stenloef, Kaj
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cereuscience AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2007073325 | A1 | 20070628 | WO 2006-SE50553 | 20061206 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| AU 2006327254 | A1 | 20070628 | AU 2006-327254 | 20061206 |
| CA 2634140 | A1 | 20070628 | CA 2006-2634140 | 20061206 |
| EP 1973551 | A1 | 20081001 | EP 2006-824619 | 20061206 |
| R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR | | | | |
| IN 2008MN01280 | A | 20081017 | IN 2008-MN1280 | 20080620 |
| KR 2008078075 | A | 20080826 | KR 2008-717787 | 20080721 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | SE 2005-2830 | A | 20051220 |
| | WO 2006-SE50553 | W | 20061206 |

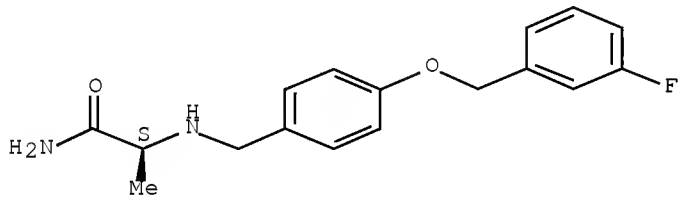
ED Entered STN: 29 Jun 2007
AB A method for treating restless legs syndrome comprises the joint administration of an agent selected from dopamine turnover-increasing agent and dopaminergic receptor-exciting agent, in particular pramipexole, and iron in a biol. usable form, in pharmacol. effective combined amts. Also disclosed

is a corresponding use; a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent selected from dopamine turnover-increasing agent and dopaminergic receptor-exciting agent, in particular pramipexole, and iron in a biol. usable form, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; a package comprising a pharmaceutical composition for peroral administration comprising an agent selected from dopamine turnover increasing agent and dopaminergic receptor exciting agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a pharmaceutical composition for peroral administration comprising iron in a biol. usable form and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide 133865-89-1D, Safinamide, salts
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dopamine turnover-increasing agent, dopaminergic receptor-exciting agent, and iron for treating restless legs syndrome)

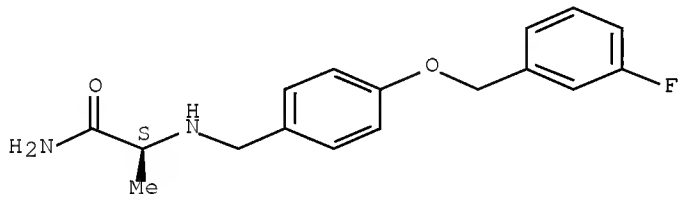
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

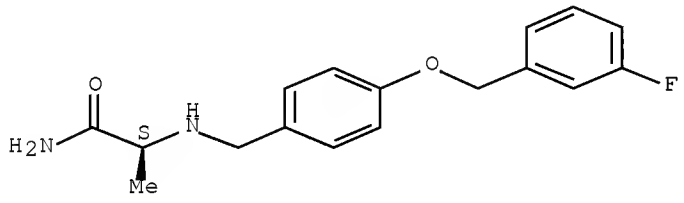


REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 17 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:252730 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:371665
TITLE: Safinamide
AUTHOR(S): Fariello, Ruggero G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: BioNeuroFar s.a.s, Luino, Italy
SOURCE: Neurotherapeutics (2007), 4(1), 110-116
CODEN: NEURNV; ISSN: 1933-7213

PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 2007
AB A review. Safinamide (SAF) ((S)-(+)-2-(4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy) benzylamino)propanamide) was initially synthesized by Farmitalia Carlo Erba (Italy). Following initial anticonvulsant screening, safinamide was selected for its potency, broad spectrum of action, and good safety margin. Pharmacodynamic properties probably relevant to its antiepileptic activity are use- and frequency-dependent block of voltage sensitive Na+ channels, block of Ca++ channels, and glutamate release inhibition. Possibly contributing mechanism are also selective and reversible monoamide oxidase B inhibition and dopamine and noradrenaline uptake inhibition. The high selectivity for the sigma-1 receptor site does not entail psychotomimetic or behavioral changes. In several exptl. in vitro and in vivo conditions, SAF exerts neurorescuing and neuroprotectant effects. Safinamide is water soluble and suitable for 1 times a day oral administration in humans. In a pilot phase II study in 38 refractory epilepsy patients affected by multiple types of seizures, 41% of subjects obtained ≥50% seizure reduction during a 12-wk escalating dose up to 300 mg 1 times day compared with perspective baseline. Safinamide is being developed in phase III for treatment of Parkinson's disease, whereas the development in epilepsy relates to the industrial strategy of the company.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic anal. showed safinamide exhibited anticonvulsant activity with neurorescuing and neuroprotectant effects in refractory epilepsy patient)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

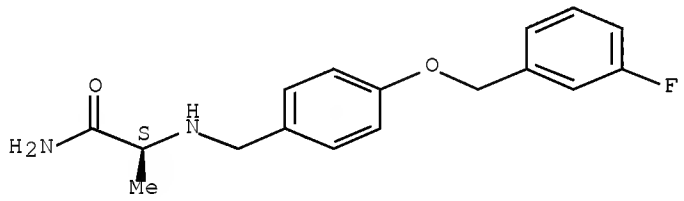



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 18 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:114333 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:350502
TITLE: Bioassay of safinamide in biological fluids of humans and various animal species
AUTHOR(S): Dal Bo, Lorenzo; Mazzucchelli, Paolo; Fibbioli, Monia; Marzo, Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: I.P.A.S. S.A., Ligornetto, Switz.
SOURCE: Arzneimittel Forschung (2006), 56(12), 814-819
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
PUBLISHER: Editio Cantor Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 2007
AB This paper describes three methods to bioassay safinamide (CAS 133865-89-1) in biol. fluids of humans and laboratory animals for pharmacokinetic, toxicokinetic and bioavailability studies. Two methods profited from liquid chromatog. tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS) system, one (micro bioassay) working in the low dynamic range 0.5-20 ng/mL, the other in the range 20-6000 ng/mL. A third method used high-performance liquid chromatrog. with fluorimetric detection (HPLC-FD), working in the dynamic range 20-1000 ng/mL. All the three methods were validated in compliance with the accreditated views on anal. bioassays. The shorter run time (5.5 min vs 16 min) has led the authors to prefer the two LC-MS-MS methods to the HPLC-FD bioassay, even if all the performances of the three methods were excellent. The methods described in this paper were and are still now extensively used to assay safinamide in more than 10,000 specimens of biol. fluids from humans and laboratory animals in the development program of the drug. Main pharmacokinetic results obtained in various Phase I trials on healthy volunteers are briefly reported.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(safinamide in biol. fluids of humans and animals determined by LC-MS-MS and
HPLC with fluorimetric detection for pharmacokinetic, toxicokinetic and bioavailability studies)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 19 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1078477 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:114929
TITLE: Functional characterization of sodium channel blockers by membrane potential measurements in cerebellar neurons: Prediction of compound preference for the open/inactivated state
AUTHOR(S): Kolok, Sandor; Nagy, Jozsef; Szombathelyi, Zsolt; Tarnawa, Istvan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacological and Drug Safety Research, Gedeon Richter Ltd., Budapest, Hung.
SOURCE: Neurochemistry International (2006), 49(6), 593-604

CODEN: NEUIDS; ISSN: 0197-0186
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 17 Oct 2006

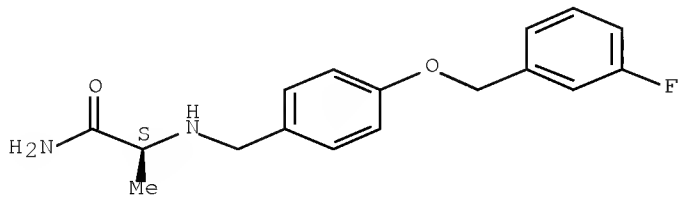
AB Voltage-gated sodium channel (VGSC) blockers are widely used in the therapy, but most currently available blockers have suboptimal profile. However, discovery of new drug candidates has been hampered by the lack of appropriate in vitro assays. We established a fluorometric, plate reader-based membrane potential assay for testing the inhibitory potency of various VGSC blocking drugs, using primary cultures of cerebellar neurons, and veratridine, as activator of VGSCs. Since inhibition was strongly dependent on the depolarizing effect of veratridine, the EC80 value of veratridine was determined on each exptl. day, and this concentration was used for drug testing. This strict control on agonist effect seems to improve the reliability of the dose-inhibition measurements with antagonists. Veratridine responses could be completely inhibited by tetrodotoxin (TTX, IC50 = 17 nM), consistent with the exclusive expression of TTX-sensitive VGSCs. A variety of compds. known to block sodium channels inhibited veratridine-induced membrane depolarization concentration-dependently. Furthermore, inhibitory potencies of drugs strongly depended on whether their administration preceded or followed veratridine application. Potency of lamotrigine, carbamazepine, phenytoin and lidocaine was approx. 10-fold higher when applied after a steady-state depolarization had been achieved by a supramaximal veratridine dose, compared with those from a different protocol, where cells were preincubated with the antagonists prior to veratridine application. On the contrary, there was only relatively small difference between the IC50 values of GBR 12909 obtained from the two different protocols (0.51 μM vs. 1.23 μM). In contrast with most sodium channel blockers, this compound lacks binding preference to inactivated channels. We suggest that comparison of the results obtained with a particular blocker in the pretreatment and post-treatment schedules may be suitable for drawing conclusions regarding the state-dependency of its action. Thus, relevant information can be obtained about the potential therapeutic utility of different drugs by applying non-electrophysiol. methods.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(functional characterization of sodium channel blockers by membrane potential measurements in cerebellar neurons)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

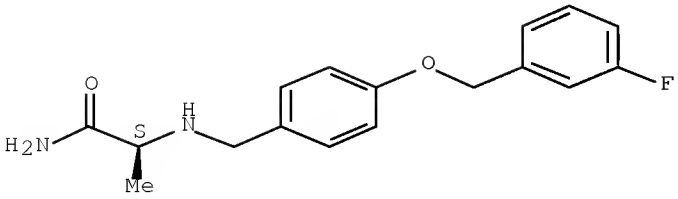
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 20 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1039299 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:22182
TITLE: New pharmacologic horizons in the treatment of Parkinson disease
AUTHOR(S): Bonuccelli, Ubaldo; Del Dotto, Paolo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurocience, University of Pisa and Neurology Unit, Pisa, Italy
SOURCE: Neurology (2006), 67(7, Suppl. 2), S30-S38
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Oct 2006
AB A review. Many of the motoric features that define Parkinson's disease (PD) result primarily from the loss of dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra. l-dopa remains at present the most powerful symptomatic drug for the treatment of this condition. However, motor complications of chronic l-dopa treatment have emerged as a major limitation of this therapy. Slowing or delaying the progression of the disease with neuroprotective therapies may delay the need for l-dopa. In the past few years, novel insight into the pathogenetic mechanisms of neurodegeneration in PD has been provided. Mitochondrial function deficiency, increased oxidative stress, apoptosis, excitotoxicity, and inflammation are part of the processes that ultimately result in neurodegeneration. Drugs that are now under clin. scrutiny as neuroprotectant include mols. that combine one or more of the following properties: (1) monoamine oxidase inhibition (rasagiline, safinamide); (2) mitochondrial enhancement (coenzyme Q10, creatine); (3) antiapoptotic activity; (4) anti-inflammatory activity; (5) protein aggregation inhibition; (6) neurotrophic activity. In advanced Parkinson's disease, the combination of disease progression and l-dopa therapy leads to the development of motor response complications, particularly wearing off, on off, dyskinesias and dystonias. The nonphysiol. pulsatile stimulation of striatal dopamine receptors, produced by the currently available dopaminergic drugs, may trigger a dysregulation of many neurotransmitter systems within the basal ganglia, mainly localized on medium spiny striatal neurons. These include alterations of glutamatergic, serotonergic, adrenergic and adenosine A2A receptors. Novel strategies for pharmacol. intervention with nondopaminergic treatments hold the promise of providing effective control or reversal of motor response complications. Of particular interest are NMDA and AMPA antagonists or drugs acting on 5-HT subtype 2A, alpha2-adrenergic, and adenosine A2 receptors. Future strategies may also target pre- and postsynaptic components that regulate firing pattern of basal ganglia neurons, such as synaptic vesicle proteins, nonsynaptic gap junction communication mechanisms, or signal transduction systems that modulate the phosphorylation state of glutamatergic receptors.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(safinamide inhibited monoamine oxidase in patient with Parkinson's disease)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

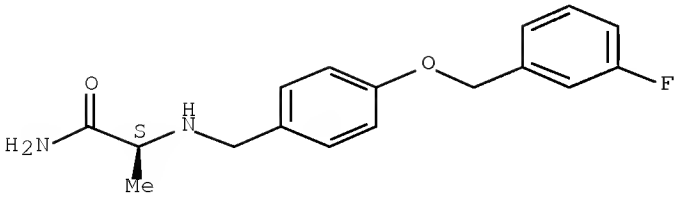
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 21 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1039298 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:23401
TITLE: Symptom relief in Parkinson disease by safinamide: Biochemical and clinical evidence of efficacy beyond MAO-B inhibition
AUTHOR(S): Stocchi, F.; Vacca, L.; Grassini, P.; De Pandis, M. F.; Battaglia, G.; Cattaneo, C.; Fariello, R. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Neurology (2006), 67(7, Suppl. 2), S24-S29
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Oct 2006
AB In an open pilot study, doses of safinamide (100, 150, and 200 mg once a day, higher than previously tested) were administered to 13 parkinsonian patients along with a stable dose of dopamine (DA) agonist, causing a significant progressive improvement in motor performance as evaluated by the Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) part III over an 8-wk period (4.2 points; $P < 0.001$). In association with levodopa, the same doses of safinamide in another group of patients (N = 11) induced a significant decrease in motor fluctuations (UPDRS part IV, 2.1 points; $P < 0.001$), accompanied by a dose-proportional increase of the levodopa AUC, up to 77% from baseline. Because MAO-B was fully inhibited (95%) at all doses tested, we suggest that these biochem. and symptomatic dose-dependent effects must be related to addnl. mechanisms of action, such as inhibition of glutamate release, increased dopamine release, or inhibition of dopamine re-uptake. These hypotheses are under investigation and will pursue confirmation in controlled clin. trials.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination therapy of safinamide and levodopa lowered motor fluctuations showing symptom relief while inhibited glutamate release or dopamine reuptake and raised dopamine release due to MAO-B inhibition in patient with Parkinson's disease)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 22 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1006721 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:383488
TITLE: Methods and compositions containing bicifadine for the treatment of urinary incontinence
INVENTOR(S): Skolnick, Phil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dov Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2006102029 | A2 | 20060928 | WO 2006-US9638 | 20060317 |
| WO 2006102029 | A3 | 20061109 | | |
| WO 2006102029 | A9 | 20061207 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| US 20080009538 | A1 | 20080110 | US 2006-384219 | 20060317 |
| EP 1879578 | A2 | 20080123 | EP 2006-738672 | 20060317 |
| R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-664002P P 20050321
WO 2006-US9638 W 20060317

ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 2006
AB Methods and compns. containing bicifadine are provided for the prevention and treatment of lower urinary tract disorders in mammalian subjects. The methods and compns. may be used to prevent or treat urinary incontinence, urinary urgency, nocturia, and enuresis associated with neurogenic and non-neurogenic overactive bladder, interstitial cystitis, prostatitis, and benign prostatic hyperplasia, among other conditions. Addnl. compns. and methods are provided which employ bicifadine in combination with a second anti-incontinence agent,

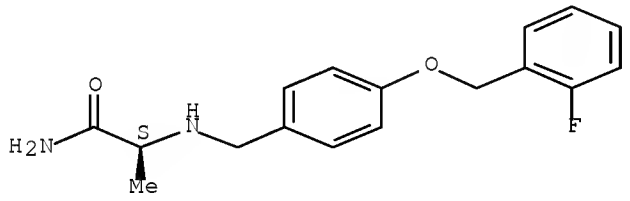
or a different therapeutic agent to yield more effective anti-incontinence treatment tools, and/or dual activity therapeutic methods and formulations useful to prevent or reduce urinary incontinence and one or more addnl. symptoms such as urinary urgency, overflow, frequency, or pain in mammalian subjects. Bicifadine-HC l was prepared in a series of steps starting from p-tolylacetic acid. This was converted to polymorph form B by using isopropanol.

IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. containing bicifadine for treatment of urinary incontinence)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 23 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:617690 HCAPLUS Full-text
Correction of: 2006:194186

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:60933
Correction of: 144:231108

TITLE: Detection of alleles of the monoamine oxidase B gene and their use in the diagnosis and selection of therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

INVENTOR(S): Bruinvels, Anne T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Curidium Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 216 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2006021807 | A2 | 20060302 | WO 2005-GB3358 | 20050830 |
| WO 2006021807 | A3 | 20060601 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1787115 | A2 | 20070523 | EP 2005-778129 | | 20050830 |
| R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR | | | | | |
| JP 2008510480 | T | 20080410 | JP 2007-528989 | | 20050830 |
| US 20070259967 | A1 | 20071108 | US 2007-661211 | | 20070629 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 2004-19199 | A | 20040827 |
| | | | WO 2005-GB3358 | W | 20050830 |

ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2006

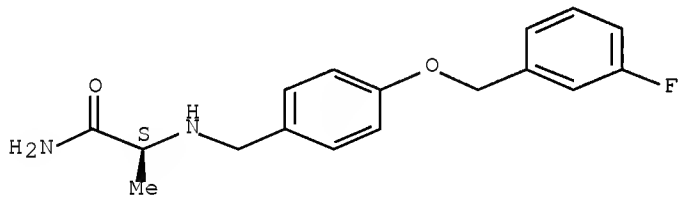
AB Alleles and single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene for monoamine oxidase B are identified for use in the diagnosis and selection of therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) associated with low levels of the enzymes. The allele information is used with assays of enzyme activity in biol. fluids or tissue samples to select suitable drug therapies. Primers and probes for the detection of these alleles are reported.

IT 133865-89-1
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in treatment of ADHD, criteria for selection of; detection of alleles of monoamine oxidase B gene and their use in diagnosis and selection of therapy for ADHD)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 24 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:194186 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:231108

TITLE: Detection of alleles of the monoamine oxidase B gene and their use in the diagnosis and selection of therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

INVENTOR(S): Bruinvels, Anne T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Curidium Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 216 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2006021807 | A2 | 20060302 | WO 2005-GB3358 20050830 |
| WO 2006021807 | A3 | 20060601 | |

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

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|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1787115 | A2 | 20070523 | EP 2005-778129 20050830 |

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2008510480 | T | 20080410 | JP 2007-528989 20050830 |
| US 20070259967 | A1 | 20071108 | US 2007-661211 20070629 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2004-19199 A 20040827
WO 2005-GB3358 W 20050830

ED Entered STN: 03 Mar 2006

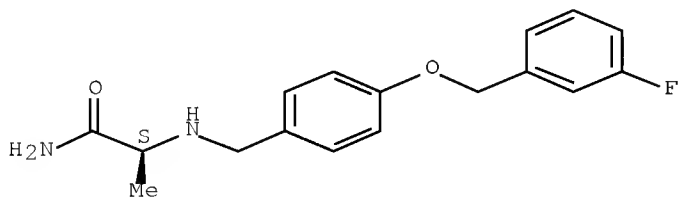
AB Alleles and single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene for monoamine oxidase B are identified for use in the diagnosis and selection of therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) associated with low levels of the enzymes. The allele information is used with assays of enzyme activity in biol. fluids or tissue samples to select suitable drug therapies. Primers and probes for the detection of these alleles are reported.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in treatment of ADHD, criteria for selection of; detection of alleles of monoamine oxidase B gene and their use in diagnosis and selection of therapy for ADHD)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

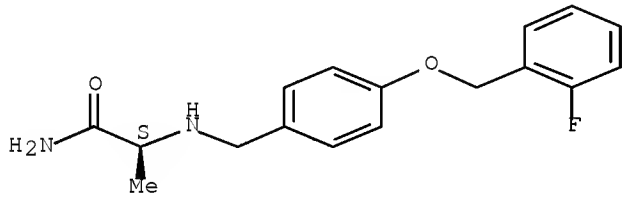
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




L31 ANSWER 25 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1017268 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:347747
TITLE: Ralfinamide Newron Pharmaceuticals
AUTHOR(S): Cattabeni, Flaminio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacological Sciences, University of Milano, Milan, 20133, Italy

SOURCE: IDrugs (2004), 7(10), 935-939
CODEN: IDRUFN; ISSN: 1369-7056
PUBLISHER: Thomson Scientific
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 2004
AB A review. Ralfinamide, a sodium channel blocker, is under development by Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA for the potential treatment of neuropathic pain.
IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sodium channel blocker ralfinamide for potential treatment of neuropathic pain)
RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 26 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:648373 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167798
TITLE: Methods of treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C.; Landau, Steven B.; Fraser, Matthew Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004066987 | A2 | 20040812 | WO 2004-US2826 | 20040130 |
| WO 2004066987 | A3 | 20041104 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI | | | | |
| AU 2004207009 | A1 | 20040812 | AU 2004-207009 | 20040130 |
| CA 2514574 | A1 | 20040812 | CA 2004-2514574 | 20040130 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20040213842 | A1 | 20041028 | US 2004-769071 | 20040130 |
| EP 1596844 | A2 | 20051123 | EP 2004-707120 | 20040130 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2006515326 | T | 20060525 | JP 2005-518861 | 20040130 |
| US 20050203190 | A1 | 20050915 | US 2005-57024 | 20050211 |
| US 7041704 | B2 | 20060509 | | |

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|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | US 2003-443730P | P | 20030130 |
| | US 2003-443731P | P | 20030130 |
| | US 2003-480565P | P | 20030620 |
| | US 2003-480598P | P | 20030620 |
| | US 2003-495958P | P | 20030818 |
| | US 2004-769071 | A3 | 20040130 |
| | WO 2004-US2826 | W | 20040130 |

ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 2004

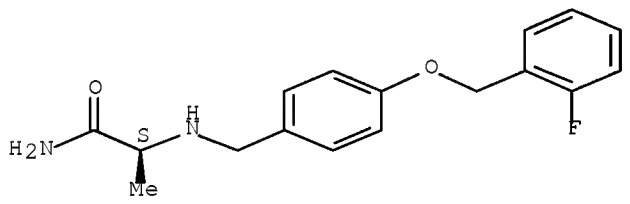
AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, particularly TTX-R sodium channel modulators and/or activity dependent sodium channel modulators to treat gastrointestinal tract disorders, particularly inflammatory bowel disorder and irritable bowel syndrome. E.g., lamotrigine showed use-dependent effects on peak activity dependent Na currents recorded in colon DRG neurons.

IT 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)

RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

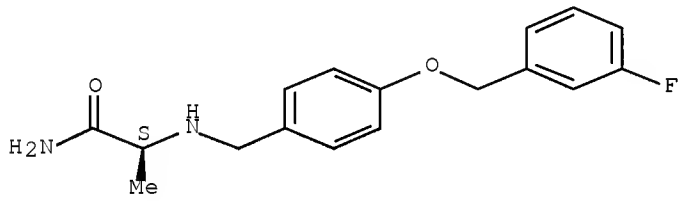



L31 ANSWER 27 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2004:630035 HCAPLUS Full-text |
| DOCUMENT NUMBER: | 142:169731 |
| TITLE: | Improvement of motor function in early Parkinson disease by safinamide |
| AUTHOR(S): | Stocchi, F.; Arnold, G.; Onofrj, M.; Kwiecinski, H.; Szczudlik, A.; Thomas, A.; Bonuccelli, U.; Van Dijk, A.; Cattaneo, C.; Sala, P.; Fariello, R. G. |
| CORPORATE SOURCE: | Safinamide Parkinson's Study Group, Department of Neuroscience and IRCCS Neuromed Pozzilli, University of Pisa, Milan, Italy |
| SOURCE: | Neurology (2004), 63(4), 746-748 CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878 |
| PUBLISHER: | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Journal |
| LANGUAGE: | English |

ED Entered STN: 06 Aug 2004
AB A median safinamide (SAF) dose of 70 mg/day (range 40 to 90 mg/day) increased the percentage of parkinsonian patients improving their motor scores by ≥30% from baseline (responders) after 3 mo from 21.4% (placebo) to 37.5% ($p < 0.05$, calculated by logistic regression anal.). In a subgroup of 101 patients under stable treatment with a single dopamine agonist, addition of SAF magnified the response (47.1% responders, mean 4.7-point motor score decrease; $p \geq 0.05$). These results suggest that doses of SAF exerting ion channel block and glutamate release inhibition add to its symptomatic effect and warrant exploration of higher doses.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(low dose safinamide was well tolerated and increased improvement of motor activity, combination with dopamine agonist magnified response of Parkinson disease patient)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 28 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:304312 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:388094
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of safinamide, a neuroprotectant with antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activity
AUTHOR(S): Marzo, Antonio; Dal Bo, Lorenzo; Monti, Nunzia Ceppi; Crivelli, Fabrizio; Ismaili, Shevqet; Caccia, Carla; Cattaneo, Carlo; Fariello, Ruggero G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: IPAS SA, Ligornetto, 6853, Switz.
SOURCE: Pharmacological Research (2004), 50(1), 77-85
CODEN: PHMREP; ISSN: 1043-6618
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 15 Apr 2004
AB Objective: This paper describes the pharmacokinetics and the pharmacodynamics, in terms of monoamino oxidase type B (MAO-B) inhibition, in male healthy volunteers of orally administered safinamide, a new neuroprotectant that in exptl. models has demonstrated strong anticonvulsant and antiparkinson activities. Methods: Four clin. trials covering the dose range of 25-10,000 μg/kg were carried out to describe pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and tolerability of safinamide, administered in single or repeated dose regimen to

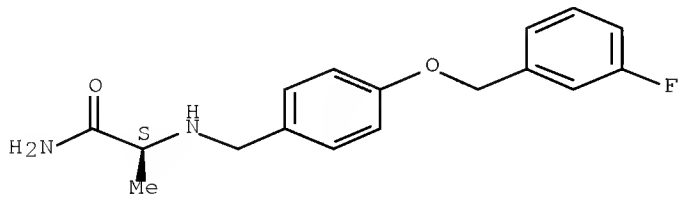
steady state, including a food interaction trial. All the above trials were carried out after the Ethics Committee's approval and signature of the consent form by the volunteers. In single dose trials blood sampling covered a 24 h-period in pharmacodynamic trials, 48 h-period in pharmacokinetic trials. In the case of repeated dose regimen to steady state a pre-dose sample was drawn on the first six study days, whereas the curve was explored on the 7th study day, prolonging blood sampling over a 48 h-period after the last dosing. Safinamide level was determined in plasma by a very sensitive and specific LC-MS-MS method, with a low limit of quantification of 0.5 ng/mL of plasma. Pharmacokinetic anal. was carried out with non-compartmental method and, in one case, also with the two-compartmental method. Monoamine oxidase activity of both types A and B (MAO-A and MAO-B) was determined in plasma at different times (MAO-B) and correlated to safinamide levels, or in urine (MAO-A). Results: Pharmacokinetics of safinamide proved to be linearly and proportionally related to the administered doses. The absorption of safinamide was rapid with peak plasma concns. ranging from 2 to 4 h. Food prolonged the rate and did not affect the extent of absorption of safinamide. In repeat dose regimen once daily, the steady state was reached on the 5th study day with a marginal accumulation factor of 1.5-1.7. The drug was cleared with a t1/2 of about 22 h. Safinamide reversibly inhibited MAO-B enzyme. Full inhibition was observed with single doses≥600 μg/kg, and a relevant, dose dependent, progressive inhibition was encountered with doses starting from 25 μg/kg. Even at the highest single dose of 10 mg/kg no evidence of MAO-A inhibition was observed Conclusion: Enteral absorption of the drug is linear and proportional to the doses administered. The drug is cleared from the body with a t1/2 of .simeq.22 h, without producing any clin. relevant accumulation at steady state. The MAO-B inhibitory activity, without affecting MAO-A, is useful to prevent a dopamine bioinactivation in patients suffering from Parkinson's disease. Safinamide tolerability in the four clin. trials proved to be good.

IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmacokinetics of safinamide is linear, proportional to doses administered, absorption was rapid and food prolonged rate, did not affect absorption while reversibly inhibited MAO-B enzyme and was well tolerated in human)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

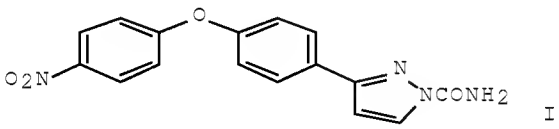
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 29 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:105112 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:303586

TITLE: 3-(4-Phenoxyphenyl)pyrazoles: A Novel Class of Sodium Channel Blockers
AUTHOR(S): Yang, Ji; Gharagozloo, Parviz; Yao, Jiangchao; Ilyin, Victor I.; Carter, Richard B.; Nguyen, Phong; Robledo, Silvia; Woodward, Richard M.; Hogenkamp, Derk J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Discovery Research, Purdue Pharma L.P., Cranbury, NJ, 08512, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(6), 1547-1552
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:303586
ED Entered STN: 10 Feb 2004
GI

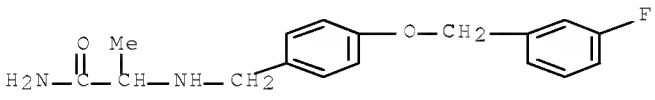


I

AB A series of 3-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazoles were synthesized and characterized as potent state-dependent sodium channel blockers. A limited SAR study was carried out to delineate the chemical requirements for potency. The results indicate that the distal Ph group is critical for activity but will tolerate lipophilic (+π) electroneg. (+σ) substituents at the ortho and/or para position. Substitution at the pyrazole nitrogen with a H-bond donor improves potency. 3-[4-(4-Nitrophenoxy)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (I) showed robust activity in the rat Chung neuropathy paradigm.

IT 133866-14-5
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(NW 1029; preparation of (phenoxyphenyl)pyrazole derivs. and their activity as sodium channel blockers and comparison to NW 1029)

RN 133866-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 30 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:59549 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:117387
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of antiparkinson agents with skin penetration enhancer and volatile liquid

INVENTOR(S): Klose, Kathryn Traci-Jane; Tran, Ngan Thi Kim; Morgon, Timothy Matthias; Finnin, Barrie Charles; Reed, Barry Leonard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monash University, Australia; Acrux Dds Pty Ltd.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 910,780.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20040013620 | A1 | 20040122 | US 2003-428016 | 20030502 |
| US 6929801 | B2 | 20050816 | | |
| WO 9729735 | A1 | 19970821 | WO 1997-AU91 | 19970219 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU | | | | |
| RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1674068 | A1 | 20060628 | EP 2005-22951 | 19970219 |
| EP 1674068 | B1 | 20081008 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| EP 1769785 | A1 | 20070404 | EP 2006-25287 | 19970219 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 6299900 | B1 | 20011009 | US 1998-125436 | 19981218 |
| AU 9952589 | A | 19991202 | AU 1999-52589 | 19991001 |
| US 20020028235 | A1 | 20020307 | US 2001-910780 | 20010724 |
| US 6818226 | B2 | 20041116 | | |
| JP 2007326867 | A | 20071220 | JP 2007-185782 | 20070717 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| AU 1996-8144 | A | 19960219 |
| WO 1997-AU91 | W | 19970219 |
| US 1998-125436 | A3 | 19981218 |
| US 2001-910780 | A2 | 20010724 |
| AU 1997-17134 | A3 | 19970219 |
| EP 1997-904304 | A3 | 19970219 |
| EP 2005-22951 | A3 | 19970219 |
| JP 1997-528834 | A3 | 19970219 |

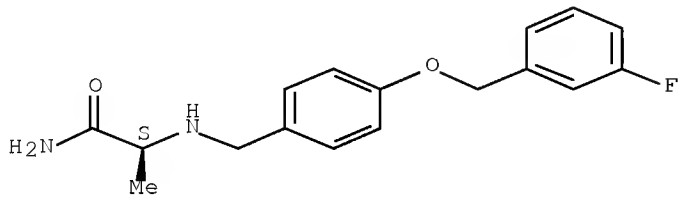
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:117387
ED Entered STN: 23 Jan 2004
AB The present invention provides a transdermal drug delivery system which comprises: a therapeutically effective amount of an antiParkinson agent; at least one dermal penetration enhancer, which is a safe skin-tolerant ester sunscreen ester; and at least one volatile liquid The invention also provides a method for administering at least one systemic acting antiParkinson agent to an animal which comprises applying an effective amount of the antiParkinson agent in the form of the drug delivery system of the present invention. The addition of the sunscreen ester dermal penetration enhancer, octyl salicylate, surprisingly caused a marked increase (>15-fold) in the transdermal delivery of ropinirole across the skin ($p<0.05$). A topical spray contains 5 % volume/volume ropinirole, 5 % volume/volume octyl salicylate, and aqueous ethanol.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);

THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiParkinson agent; transdermal delivery of antiparkinson agents with skin penetration enhancer and volatile liquid)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS

CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L31 ANSWER 31 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41272 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:99642

TITLE: Novel medicament combinations based on sodium channel blockers and magnesium salts

INVENTOR(S): Duettmann, Hermann; Weiser, Thomas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

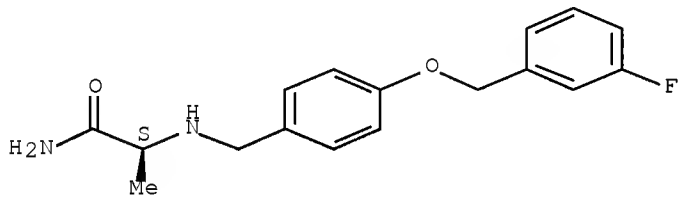
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004004723 | A1 | 20040115 | WO 2003-EP6665 | 20030625 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| DE 10230027 | A1 | 20040122 | DE 2002-10230027 | 20020704 |
| CA 2491217 | A1 | 20040115 | CA 2003-2491217 | 20030625 |
| AU 2003246582 | A1 | 20040123 | AU 2003-246582 | 20030625 |
| EP 1521579 | A1 | 20050413 | EP 2003-762507 | 20030625 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2005532376 | T | 20051027 | JP 2004-518563 | 20030625 |
| US 20040087513 | A1 | 20040506 | US 2003-612107 | 20030702 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 2002-10230027 A | 20020704 |
| | | | US 2002-408213P P | 20020904 |

WO 2003-EP6665 W 20030625

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:99642
ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2004
AB The invention relates to novel medicament combinations based on sodium channel blockers and magnesium salts. The invention also relates to a method for the production thereof and the use thereof in the production of medicaments for the treatment of ischemic states. The sodium channel blockers and magnesium salts are administered parenteral; magnesium salts can be administered orally. The two components can be included in sep. formulations or in one formulation. Thus a sodium channel blocker injection contained (mg): crobenetine hydrochloride 767; hydroxypropyl γ-cyclodextrin 10000; mannitol 11000; acetic acid (99%) 125.25; sodium acetate trihydrate 56.5; and water to 250 mL. A magnesium salt injection contained 1000 mg magnesium sulfate and 10 mL water.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medicament combinations based on sodium channel blockers and magnesium salts)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 32 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1006769 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47530
TITLE: Medicament combinations of sodium channel blockers and fibrinolytics for treating ischemic conditions
INVENTOR(S): Banzet, Sophie; Duettmann, Hermann; Mauz, Annerose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003105844 | A1 | 20031224 | WO 2003-EP5813 | 20030604 |

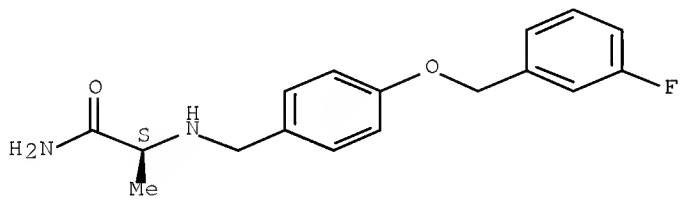
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,

PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 10226814 | A1 | 20040108 | DE 2002-10226814 | 20020615 |
| CA 2485751 | A1 | 20031224 | CA 2003-2485751 | 20030604 |
| AU 2003250338 | A1 | 20031231 | AU 2003-250338 | 20030604 |
| EP 1515720 | A1 | 20050323 | EP 2003-759907 | 20030604 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2005536478 | T | 20051202 | JP 2004-512748 | 20030604 |
| US 20030235576 | A1 | 20031225 | US 2003-460709 | 20030612 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 2002-10226814 A | 20020615 |
| | | | US 2002-408144P P | 20020904 |
| | | | WO 2003-EP5813 W | 20030604 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:47530
ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 2003
AB The invention relates to novel medicament combinations based on sodium channel blockers and fibrinolytics, to a method for producing the same and to the use thereof for producing medicaments for treating ischemic conditions. The selected sodium channel blockers and fibrinolytics can be prepared as one formulation or as two formulations. The synthesis of benzazocine compds. that are sodium channel blockers is described. An injection formulation containing the sodium channel blocker included: crobenetine hydrochloride 767 mg; hydroxypropyl γ-cyclodextrin 10000 mg; mannitol 11000 mg; acetic acid (99%) 125.25; sodium acetate trihydrate 56.6; water to 250 mL.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medicament combinations of sodium channel blockers and fibrinolytics for treating ischemic conditions)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

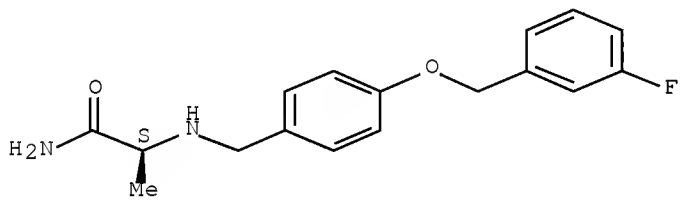



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 33 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:592817 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105024
TITLE: Pressor response to intravenous tyramine in healthy subjects after safinamide, a novel neuroprotectant with selective, reversible monoamine oxidase B inhibition

AUTHOR(S): Cattaneo, Carlo; Caccia, Carla; Marzo, Antonio; Maj, Roberto; Fariello, Ruggero G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A, Gerenzano, Italy
SOURCE: Clinical Neuropharmacology (2003), 26(4), 213-217
CODEN: CLNEDB; ISSN: 0362-5664
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 2003
AB Safinamide is a novel neuroprotectant combining Na and Ca channel blocking properties with selective, reversible monoamine oxidase type B (MAO B) inhibition. Phase 1 studies have demonstrated that in healthy volunteers, the ED50 (a dose that inhibits enzyme activity by 50% in 50% of treated subjects) for MAO B inhibition is 87.5 μg/kg/day orally, and that no MAO A inhibition occurs after 10-mg/kg oral dosing. To assess the risk of inducing the "cheese effect," the effect of safinamide and placebo on the pressor response to tyramine was investigated in a group of healthy male volunteers. The study was an open, single-dose placebo-controlled trial with the 2 treatments in sequence. An increase of 30 mm Hg systolic blood pressure was obtained by i.v. tyramine administered by 0.5-mg incremental boluses injected at 15-min intervals. The amount of tyramine necessary to achieve such a blood pressure increase was the same after the safinamide 2-mg/kg oral load compared with placebo. These results suggest that dietary restrictions for food with high tyramine content should not be required under safinamide treatment.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pressor response to i.v. tyramine in healthy subjects after safinamid)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

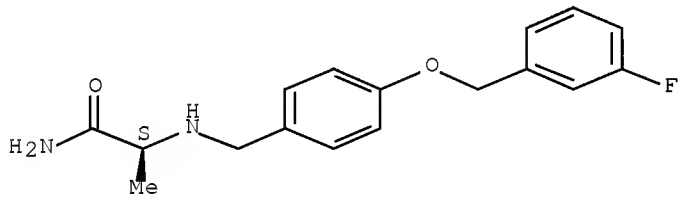



REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 34 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:765415 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:314393
TITLE: Restorative effects of glutamate antagonists in experimental parkinsonism
AUTHOR(S): Archer, T.; Palomo, T.; Fredriksson, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, University of Goeteborg, Goeteborg, Swed.
SOURCE: Amino Acids (2002), 23(1-3), 71-85
CODEN: AACIE6; ISSN: 0939-4451
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag Wien

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 09 Oct 2002
AB Several compds. with antagonistic actions on N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors were tested for an antiakinesic action in hypoactive MPTP-treated C57 BL/6 mice rendered tolerant to the motor activity enhancing effects of the 20 mg/kg, s.c., dose of L-Dopa; each compound was administered 60 min before the administration of the dopamine precursor. The classes of compds. studied included the noncompetitive NMDA antagonists, memantine, amantadine and MK-801, the competitive NMDA antagonist, CGP40116, the anticonvulsive and putative anticonvulsive agents, lamotrigine and FCE26743, with a partial glutamatergic antagonistic action. All six compds. elevated locomotor, rearing and total activity counts of L-Dopa-tolerant mice in co-administration with L-Dopa in dose-specific or dose-dependent manners but only memantine and MK-801 affected motor activity in the control mice, that also received chronic L-Dopa treatment. Thus, the restorative actions of those compds. in suprathreshold L-Dopa-tolerant MPTP-treated mice subjected to "wearing-off" of L-Dopa efficacy were assessed in a series of expts. Within each class of potentially therapeutic agents a differential restorative efficacy of the motor activity-stimulating effects of hypoactive MPTP mice was obtained, confirming the putative antiparkinsonian applications of compds. with glutamate antagonistic actions.
IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(restorative effects of glutamate antagonists in exptl. parkinsonism)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

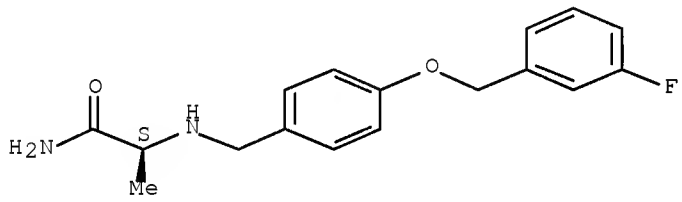



REFERENCE COUNT: 72 THERE ARE 72 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 35 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:536149 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:312970
TITLE: Safinamide (Newron Pharmaceuticals)
AUTHOR(S): Chazot, Paul L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Sciences, University of Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, SR2 3SD, UK
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs (PharmaPress Ltd.) (2001), 2(6), 809-813
CODEN: COIDAZ
PUBLISHER: PharmaPress Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 25 Jul 2001
AB A review with refs. Safinamide (formerly PNU-151774E), a sodium and calcium channel modulator that also inhibits monoamine oxidase B (MAOB), is under development by Newron Pharmaceuticals for the potential treatment of epilepsy, Parkinson's disease (PD), pain and stroke. Phase I trials for epilepsy and PD have been completed, and dose-finding studies for both indications had commenced in Mar. 2001. The compound was previously developed by Pharmacia & Upjohn (P&U) for the potential treatment of epilepsy, an indication for which it initially reached phase I trials. Newron acquired the rights to safinamide from P&U at the end of 1998. Results from two phase I trials of the compound (single ascending dose and steady state at three doses), completed in Mar. 2000, demonstrated that the drug is well tolerated with good bioavailability and linear pharmacokinetics.
IT 133865-89-1, Safinamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(safinamide for potential treatment of epilepsy, Parkinson's disease (PD), pain and stroke in humans)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



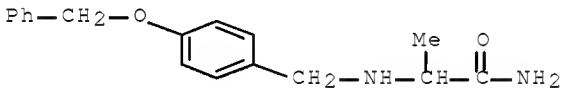

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 36 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:829570 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:187818
TITLE: In silico studies for the rational discovery of anticonvulsant compounds
AUTHOR(S): Estrada, E.; Pena, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, 15706, Spain
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 8(12), 2755-2770
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 2000
AB Theor. models to virtual screening and rational design of anticonvulsant compds. based on a topol. sub-structural mol. design (TOSS-MODE) approach are developed. These models, developed on the basis of data sets of great

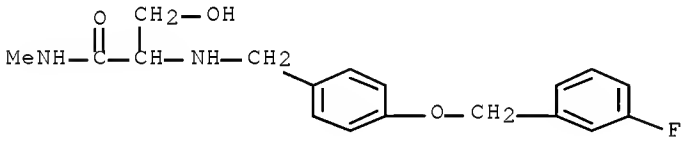
structural variability, permit the classification of compds. as active/inactive anticonvulsants and predict the quant. anticonvulsant potency of such compds. The classification model is applied to a virtual screening of anticonvulsant compds. by analyzing a data set of mols. reported in the literature. More than 88% of them were well classified by the current model. Active and inactive fragments are identified by using the present approach. Some of the active fragments are identified in anticonvulsant mols. as potential pharmacophores and one of them is analyzed in detail. The three-dimensional (3-D) features of this fragment are investigated in a series of five anticonvulsant compds. Some structure-anticonvulsant activity relationships are derived on the basis of the 3-D structure of this fragment and some findings reported in the literature that indicate that it is an important pharmacophore are outlined.

IT 133866-09-8 133866-12-3 133866-18-9
133866-23-6 133866-25-8 133866-27-0
229309-28-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(models to virtual screening and design of anticonvulsants based on topol. sub-structural mol. design)

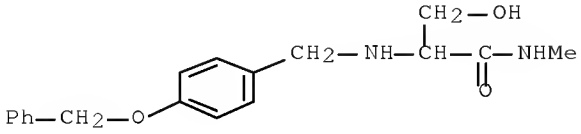
RN 133866-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-12-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-hydroxy-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-18-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-23-6 HCAPLUS
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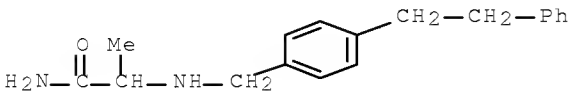
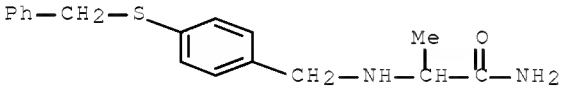


RN 133866-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(phenylmethyl)thio]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 133866-27-0 HCAPLUS
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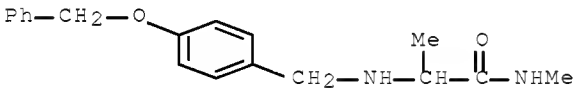
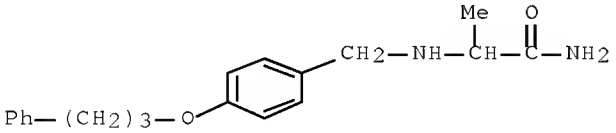


RN 229309-28-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

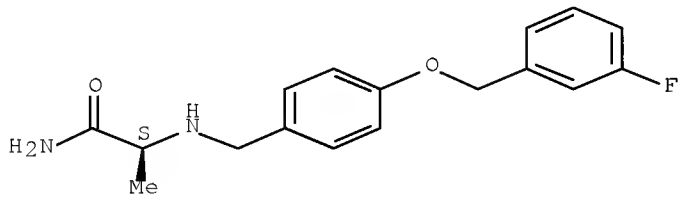


REFERENCE COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 37 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824917 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:348174
TITLE: Restoration and putative protection in Parkinsonism
AUTHOR(S): Archer, Trevor; Fredriksson, Anders
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, University of Goteborg,

Goteborg, S-405 30, Swed.
SOURCE: Neurotoxicity Research (2000), 2(2-3), 251-292
CODEN: NURRFI; ISSN: 1029-8428
PUBLISHER: Harwood Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 2000
AB Synergistic antiparkinsonian actions of different classes of putative therapeutic agents coadministered with a subthreshold dose of L-dopa (5 mg/kg) in drug-naive, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP)-treated mice, as well as the restorative actions of those compds. in suprathreshold-L-dopa-tolerant MPTP-treated mice subjected to "wearing-off" of L-dopa efficacy, were assessed. The classes of compds. studied included the noncompetitive NMDA antagonists memantine, amantadine and MK-801, the anticonvulsive and putative anticonvulsive agents lamotrigine, FCE 26743, and phenytoin, the monoamine oxidase inhibitors L-deprenyl, amiflamine, α-ethyltryptamine, clorgyline and phenelzine, and the α2-adrenoceptor agonists clonidine and guanfacine. The restorative effects of clonidine and guanfacine were antagonized by the α2-adrenoceptor antagonist yohimbine, but not the α1-adrenoceptor antagonist prazosin. Within each class of potentially therapeutic agents a differential restorative efficacy was obtained, but the combination of different doses of apomorphine with clonidine failed to restore motor activity. Finally, the neuroprotective actions of acute and subchronic administration of the nitrone spin-trapping compound α-phenyl-tert-Bu nitrone on the spontaneous motor behavior and striatal dopamine concns. of MPTP-treated mice were examined A considerable amount of review material is also presented in this paper.
IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(classes of compds. with protective or restorative effect in MPTP model of Parkinsonism in mice)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

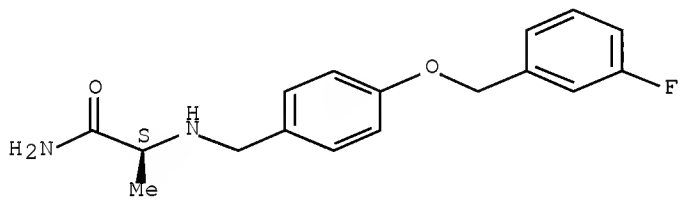



REFERENCE COUNT: 170 THERE ARE 170 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 38 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:135317 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:38095
TITLE: Some peculiar aspects of monoamine oxidase inhibition
AUTHOR(S): Ramadan, Z. B.; Dostert, P.; Tipton, K. F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Trinity College, Dublin, 2, Ire.
SOURCE: Neurobiology (Budapest) (1999), 7(2), 159-174
CODEN: NROBEZ; ISSN: 1216-8068
PUBLISHER: Akademiai Kiado
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2000
AB CN- ions enhance the inhibition of monoamine oxidase by the hydrazine derivs., phenelzine [2-phenylethylhydrazine] and pheniprazine [(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)hydrazine]. This involves partial competitive activation of the initial non-covalent enzyme-inhibitor complex with no significant effect on the subsequent reaction to give the irreversibly inhibited species. Whereas the maximum effects on pheniprazine inhibition of rat liver MAO-B occurred at about 5 μM cyanide, concns. of 5 mM were necessary for maximum stimulation of MAO-A inhibition. A comparison of the behavior of rat and ox MAO revealed considerable differences in their sensitivities to pheniprazine and the potentiating effects of cyanide. Species differences were also evident in the interactions derivs. of milacemide [2-n-pentylaminoacetamide] as substrates and mechanism-based inhibitors of MAO-B. In one case there was evidence for apparently large difference in inhibitor sensitivities between human brain MAO-B from different individuals.
IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phenelzine, pheniprazine, and cyanide effects on monoamine oxidase inhibition)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 39 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:56846 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:303346
TITLE: Effects of co-administration of anticonvulsant and putative anticonvulsive agents and sub-/suprathreshold doses of L-Dopa upon motor behaviour of MPTP-treated mice
AUTHOR(S): Fredriksson, A.; Palomo, T.; Archer, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Ullerakers Hospital, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Swed.
SOURCE: Journal of Neural Transmission (1999), 106(9-10),

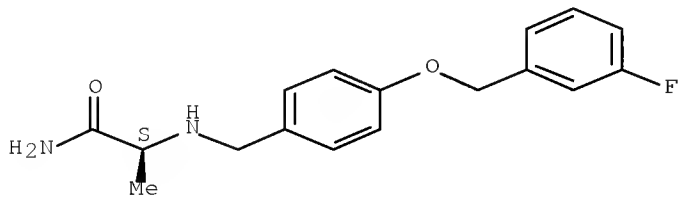
889-909
CODEN: JNTRF3; ISSN: 1435-1463
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag Wien
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2000

AB The effects of co-administration of the dopamine precursor, L-Dopa, with anticonvulsant and putative anticonvulsive agents upon the motor activity of hypoactive MPTP-treated C57 BL/6 mice were measured in six expts. In each case, MPTP (2+40 mg/kg, s.c., separated by a 24-h interval) was administered four to six weeks prior to behavioral testing. Thus, the effects of these agents combined with either a single acute, subthreshold dose (5 mg/kg, s.c.) of L-Dopa, or, with chronically-administered, suprathreshold doses (20 mg/kg, s.c.) of L-Dopa were studied. In the former, lamotrigine, FCE 26743 and L-Deprenyl, injected 60 min before subthreshold L-Dopa (5 mg/kg), each induced an antiparkinsonian action in MPTP-treated mice that consisted of dose-specific, as opposed to dose-related, elevations of locomotion and rearing behavior. In the latter, lamotrigine (all three measures of activity at 3 mg/kg), FCE 26743 (locomotion and total activity at 3; rearing at 1 and 3 mg/kg) and L-Deprenyl (locomotion and total activity at 1 and 3 mg/kg), but not phenytoin (neither at 1 nor 3 mg/kg), reinstated the motor activity-stimulating effects of the threshold dose of L-Dopa (20 mg/kg) in L-Dopa-tolerant, MPTP-treated mice. Neurochem. analyses confirmed severe DA depletions in MPTP-treated mice. Since neither lamotrigine, FCE 26743 nor L-Deprenyl, nor subthreshold L-Dopa, by themselves increased the motor behavior of MPTP-treated mice, a synergistic effect of the co-administration is concluded. Further, since the suprathreshold dose of L-Dopa by itself failed to stimulate motor activity in the MPTP mice following chronic (25 daily injections) administrations of the compound, it is suggested that a restorative effect, in combination with lamotrigine, FCE 26743 or L-Deprenyl was evidenced. The potential therapeutic benefits of anticonvulsant or putative anticonvulsive compds. for parkinsonian symptoms are discussed.

IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of co-administration of anticonvulsant and putative anticonvulsive agents and sub-/suprathreshold doses of L-Dopa upon motor behavior of MPTP-treated mice in relation to antiparkinsonian effects)

RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

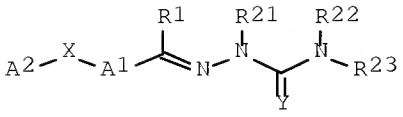
L31 ANSWER 40 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:709050 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:343416
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:69949a,69952a
TITLE: Carbocyclic and heterocyclic substituted semicarbazones and thiosemicarbazones and their use as sodium channel blockers
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Yan; Cai, Sui Xiong; Lan, Nancy C.; Keana, John F. W.; Ilyin, Victor I.; Weber, Eckard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cocensys, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9847869 | A1 | 19981029 | WO 1998-US8004 | 19980422 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2287255 | A1 | 19981029 | CA 1998-2287255 | 19980422 |
| AU 9874676 | A | 19981113 | AU 1998-74676 | 19980422 |
| AU 738197 | B2 | 20010913 | | |
| EP 986540 | A1 | 20000322 | EP 1998-922043 | 19980422 |
| EP 986540 | B1 | 20050216 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| HU 2000001297 | A2 | 20000928 | HU 2000-1297 | 19980422 |
| HU 2000001297 | A3 | 20011128 | | |
| BR 9809288 | A | 20010807 | BR 1998-9288 | 19980422 |
| NZ 500590 | A | 20011130 | NZ 1998-500590 | 19980422 |
| JP 2001526648 | T | 20011218 | JP 1998-546269 | 19980422 |
| AT 289295 | T | 20050315 | AT 1998-922043 | 19980422 |
| EP 1568690 | A1 | 20050831 | EP 2004-30775 | 19980422 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL | | | | |
| NO 9905094 | A | 19991220 | NO 1999-5094 | 19991019 |
| MX 9909660 | A | 20000630 | MX 1999-9660 | 19991021 |
| US 6458843 | B1 | 20021001 | US 1999-421403 | 19991021 |
| US 20020061886 | A1 | 20020523 | US 2001-3249 | 20011206 |
| US 6638947 | B2 | 20031028 | | |
| US 20020183321 | A1 | 20021205 | US 2002-178477 | 20020625 |
| US 6696442 | B2 | 20040224 | | |
| US 20030225080 | A1 | 20031204 | US 2003-463814 | 20030618 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 1997-44530P | P | 19970422 |
| US 1997-62649P | P | 19971022 |
| WO 1998-US8004 | W | 19980422 |
| EP 1998-922043 | A3 | 19981029 |
| US 1999-421403 | A3 | 19991021 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:343416
ED Entered STN: 09 Nov 1998

GI



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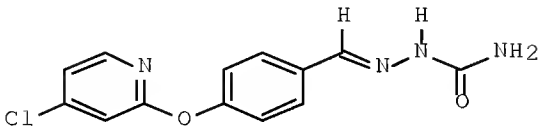


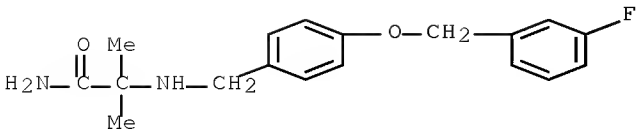
II

AB The invention relates to carbocyclic and heterocyclic substituted semicarbazones and thiosemicarbazones I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs [wherein Y = O or S; R1, R21, R22 and R23 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or carboxyalkyl; or NR22R23 forms a heterocycle; A1, A2 = (un)substituted aryl, heteroaryl, saturated or partially unsatd. carbocycle, or saturated or partially unsatd. heterocycle; X = O, S, NR24, CR25R26, CO, NR24CO, CONR24, SO, SO2, or a covalent bond; R24, R25, and R26 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or carboxyalkyl]. The invention is also directed to the use of such compds. for treatment of neuronal damage following global and focal ischemia, for treatment or prevention of neurodegenerative conditions such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), for treatment and prevention of otoneurotoxicity and eye diseases involving glutamate toxicity, for treatment, prevention, or amelioration of pain, as anticonvulsants, as anti-manic-depressants, as local anesthetics, as antiarrhythmics, and for the treatment or prevention of diabetic neuropathy and urinary incontinence. Approx. 180 such compds. were prepared, claimed in use, and/or claimed per se. For instance, 4-FC6H4CHO was etherified with 5-chloro-2-pyridinol using K2CO3 in AcNMe2, and the resultant 4-(4-chloro-2-pyridinyloxy)benzaldehyde in EtOH reacted with semicarbazide-HCl and NaOAc in H2O to give title compound II. Exemplary biol. data for several compds. is given, and includes Na+ channel blocking, analgesic, and anticonvulsant activities. For instance, 4-(4-fluorophenoxy)benzaldehyde semicarbazone inhibited Na+ currents in rat hippocampal neurons (site 2) with IC50 of 22 μM, vs. 29.9 μM for lidocaine and >100 μM for tetrodotoxin, although the reverse order was observed at site 1.

IT 187868-20-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical use; preparation of carbocyclic and heterocyclic substituted semicarbazones and thiosemicarbazones as sodium channel blockers)

RN 187868-20-8 HCAPLUS

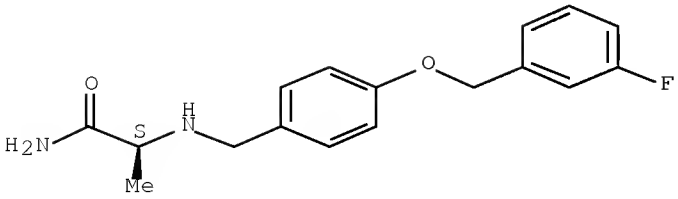
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 41 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:95948 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:220205
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:40441a,40444a
TITLE: Enantioselective recognition of two anticonvulsants, FCE 26743 and FCE 28073, by MAO, and relationship between MAO-B inhibition and FCE 26743 concentrations in rat brain
AUTHOR(S): Strolin Benedetti, M.; Tocchetti, P.; Rocchetti, M.; Martignoni, M.; Marrari, P.; Poggesi, I.; Dostert, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacia, Via per Pogliano, Milan, 20014, Italy
SOURCE: Progress in Brain Research (1995), 106(Current Neurochemical and Pharmacological Aspects of Biogenic Amines), 123-34
CODEN: PBRRA4; ISSN: 0079-6123
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 15 Feb 1996
AB We report on the in vitro and ex vivo inhibitory properties of FCE 26743 and FCE 28073 in the rat, and on the in vitro MAO inhibitory properties of 4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)benzaldehyde, which would be produced by MAO should FCE 26743 and/or FCE 28073 be substrates of that enzyme. In addition, to examine whether products formed by MAO-independent oxidative metabolism of FCE 26743 could contribute to its MAO-B inhibitory properties, expts. were carried out in rats pretreated with SKF-525A, an inhibitor of oxidative drug metabolism Finally, the relationship between ex vivo MAO-B inhibition and FCE 26743 concns. in the rat brain was investigated by developing a pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic model.
IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enantioselective recognition of anticonvulsants FCE 26743 and FCE 28073 by MAO, and relationship between MAO-B inhibition and FCE 26743 concns. in rat brain)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)-(CA INDEX NAME)

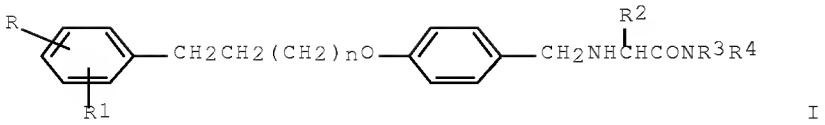
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L31 ANSWER 42 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:758622 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:169357
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:30223a,30226a
TITLE: Preparation of substituted (arylalkoxybenzyl)aminopropanamide-derivative antiepileptic, neuroprotective and antidepressant agents
INVENTOR(S): Varasi, Mario; Dostert, Philippe; Pevarello, Paolo; Bonsignori, Alberto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia/Farmitalia Carlo Erba S.r.l., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9422808 | A1 | 19941013 | WO 1994-EP802 | | 19940315 |
| W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, UZ, VN | | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | | |
| IL 108969 | A | 19981030 | IL 1994-108969 | | 19940314 |
| CA 2135783 | A1 | 19941013 | CA 1994-2135783 | | 19940315 |
| CA 2135783 | C | 20050607 | | | |
| AU 9462842 | A | 19941024 | AU 1994-62842 | | 19940315 |
| AU 667164 | B2 | 19960307 | | | |
| EP 643688 | A1 | 19950322 | EP 1994-910419 | | 19940315 |
| EP 643688 | B1 | 19980729 | | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE | | | | | |
| CN 1104017 | A | 19950621 | CN 1994-190168 | | 19940315 |
| CN 1035939 | C | 19970924 | | | |
| HU 68256 | A2 | 19950628 | HU 1994-3810 | | 19940315 |
| JP 07507814 | T | 19950831 | JP 1994-521429 | | 19940315 |
| JP 3542599 | B2 | 20040714 | | | |
| AT 168991 | T | 19980815 | AT 1994-910419 | | 19940315 |
| ES 2122253 | T3 | 19981216 | ES 1994-910419 | | 19940315 |
| US 5446066 | A | 19950829 | US 1994-215628 | | 19940322 |
| ZA 9401963 | A | 19941019 | ZA 1994-1963 | | 19940421 |
| FI 9405581 | A | 19941128 | FI 1994-5581 | | 19941128 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 1993-6886 | A | 19930401 |
| | | | WO 1994-EP802 | W | 19940315 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:169357
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 1995
GI

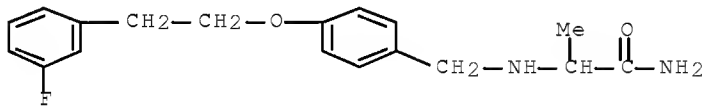


I

AB The title compds. [I; R, R1 = H, halogen, CF3, C1–4 alkoxy; R2 = H, (un)substituted C1–4 alkyl; R3, R4 = H, alkyl; n = 0–2; when R2 = H, (un)substituted C1–4 alkyl, and R, R1, and n have their assigned values, then R3 = R4 =H; etc.], useful as antiepileptics, anticonvulsants, neuroprotective and antidepressant agents, antispasmodics, and hypnotics, are prepared and a I-containing formulation is presented. Thus, 2-[4-(3-phenylpropyl)oxybenzyl]amino-3-hydroxypropanamide methanesulfonate demonstrated a ED50 of 8.6 mg/kg in an animal maximal electroshock seizure antagonism model.

IT 166949-64-0 166949-66-2 166949-68-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substituted (arylalkoxybenzyl)aminopropanamide-derivative antiepileptic, neuroprotective and antidepressant agents)

RN 166949-64-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)ethoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 166949-66-2 HCAPLUS
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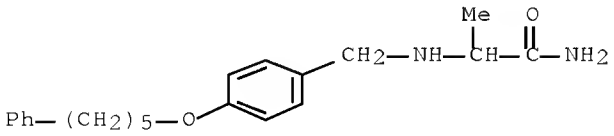
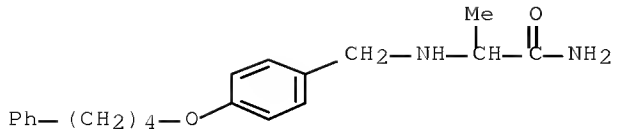
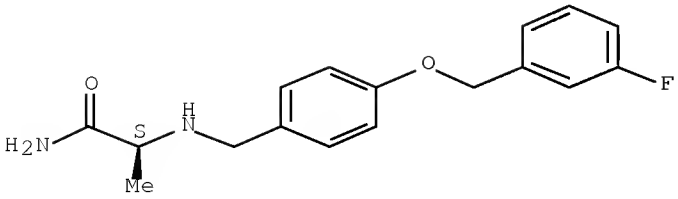


RN 166949-68-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-(4-phenylbutoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L31 ANSWER 43 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:209463 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:46270
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:8681a,8684a
TITLE: The anticonvulsant FCE 26743 is a selective and short-acting MAO-B inhibitor devoid of inducing properties towards cytochrome P450-dependent testosterone hydroxylation in mice and rats
AUTHOR(S): Strolin Benedetti, M.; Marrari, P.; Colombo, M.; Castelli, M. G.; Arand, M.; Oesch, F.; Dostert, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacia-Farmitalia Carlo Erba, Milan, I-20159, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1994), 46(10), 814-19
CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
PUBLISHER: Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1994
AB The effects of the potent anticonvulsant FCE 26743 ((S)-2-(4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)benzyl-amino)propionamide) on monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity were measured in-vitro and ex-vivo using rat tissues homogenates. In-vitro, FCE 26743 showed potent and selective inhibitory properties towards liver MAO-B, with IC50 values about 10-7 M for MAO-B and higher than 10-5 M for MAO-A. When determined ex-vivo in brain, the ED50 value for the inhibition of MAO-B was 1·1 mg kg-1 (p.o.) 1 h post-dosing, whereas MAO-A remained virtually unaffected after administration of 60 mg kg-1 (p.o.) 1 h post-dosing, whereas MAO-A remained virtually unaffected after administration of 60 mg kg-1. Similar effects were seen in liver. Following oral administration of 5 mg kg-1 FCE 26743 to rats, brain MAO-B inhibition was 79% after 1 h and 13% after 24 h, indicating that FCE 26743 behaves as a short-acting MAO-B inhibitor. The ability of FCE 26743 to act as a MAO substrate was assessed in mice by measuring the urinary excretion of alaninamide, a potential metabolite of FCE 26743 which would result from the action of MAO. No alaninamide was detectable in the 0-8 h urines after administration of a 119 mg kg-1 dose, suggesting that FCE 26743 is not, or only to a small degree, a substrate of MAO. The effects of FCE 26743 on cytochrome P 450 enzymes involved in testosterone hydroxylation were determined in rats after repeated administration. No induction of the cytochrome P 450 system was noted.
IT 133865-89-1, FCE 26743
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anticonvulsant FCE 26743 is a selective and short-acting MAO-B inhibitor devoid of inducing properties towards cytochrome P 450-dependent testosterone hydroxylation)
RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[[[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L31 ANSWER 44 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:228554 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:228554
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:38536h,38537a
TITLE: Preparation of α-(phenylalkylamino)carboxamides as drugs
INVENTOR(S): Dostert, Philippe; Pevarello, Paolo; Heidempergher, Franco; Varasi, Mario; Bonsignori, Alberto; Roncucci, Romeo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farmitalia Carlo Erba S.r.l., Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
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| EP 400495 | A1 | 19901205 | EP 1990-109950 | 19900525 |
| EP 400495 | B1 | 19931103 | | |
| R: GR | | | | |
| IL 94466 | A | 19950124 | IL 1990-94466 | 19900522 |
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| CZ 281420 | B6 | 19960911 | CZ 1990-2520 | 19900523 |
| CA 2033190 | A1 | 19901126 | CA 1990-2033190 | 19900525 |
| CA 2033190 | C | 20030408 | | |
| WO 9014334 | A1 | 19901129 | WO 1990-EP841 | 19900525 |
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| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| CN 1047496 | A | 19901205 | CN 1990-103800 | 19900525 |
| CN 1027588 | C | 19950208 | | |
| AU 9057299 | A | 19901218 | AU 1990-57299 | 19900525 |
| AU 645752 | B2 | 19940127 | | |
| EP 426816 | A1 | 19910515 | EP 1990-908218 | 19900525 |
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| JP 04500215 | T | 19920116 | JP 1990-507938 | 19900525 |
| JP 2771328 | B2 | 19980702 | | |
| AT 96775 | T | 19931115 | AT 1990-109950 | 19900525 |
| ES 2062174 | T3 | 19941216 | ES 1990-109950 | 19900525 |
| DD 298507 | A5 | 19920227 | DD 1990-344386 | 19901002 |
| NO 9100270 | A | 19910123 | NO 1991-270 | 19910123 |
| NO 179944 | B | 19961007 | | |
| NO 179944 | C | 19970115 | | |
| US 5236957 | A | 19930817 | US 1991-646596 | 19910125 |
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| US 5391577 | A | 19950221 | US 1993-65888 | | 19930525 |
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| | | | GB 1990-7567 | A | 19900404 |
| | | | EP 1990-109950 | A | 19900525 |
| | | | WO 1990-EP841 | A | 19900525 |
| | | | US 1991-646596 | A3 | 19910125 |
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:228554
ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1991
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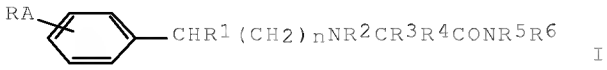


I

AB Title compds. I [R = C1-8 alkyl, C3-8 cycloalkyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, (substituted) Ph; R1, R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R3 = H, (substituted) C1-4 alkyl; R4 = H; R3R4C = C3-6-cycloalkyl; R5, R5 = H, C1-6 alkyl; A = alkyl, (CH2)pX(CH2)q; 1 of p and q is 0 and the other is 0-4; X = O, S, HN, C1-4 alkylimino; n = 0, 1] and salts thereof, are prepared as antiepileptic, anti-Parkinson, neuroprotective, antidepressant, antispastic, and(or) hypnotic agents. H2NCH2CONH2.HCl in MeOH and NaBH3CN were added under N to 4-(3-ClC6H4O)C6H4CHO to give I [RA = 4-(3-ClC6H4); R1-R6 = H; n = 0] as the HCl. (S)-I (RA = 4-PhCH2NH; R1 = R2 = R4 = R5 = R6 = H; R3 = Me; n = 0) similarly prepared showed antagonism of convulsions induced by bicuculline, in mice at ED50 = 9 mg/kg, orally. Tablet formulations comprising I are given.

IT 133865-35-7P 133865-88-0P 133865-89-1P
133866-09-8P 133866-10-1P 133866-11-2P
133866-12-3P 133866-14-5P 133866-15-6P
133866-18-9P 133866-19-0P 133866-23-6P
133866-25-8P 133866-27-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as drug)

RN 133865-35-7 HCAPLUS
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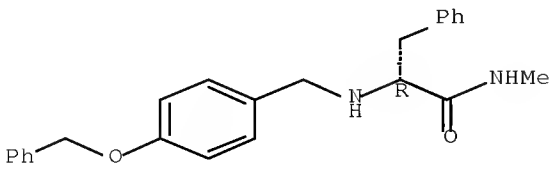
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).




RN 133865-88-0 HCAPLUS
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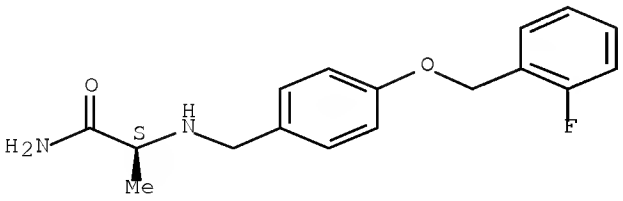
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 133865-89-1 HCAPLUS
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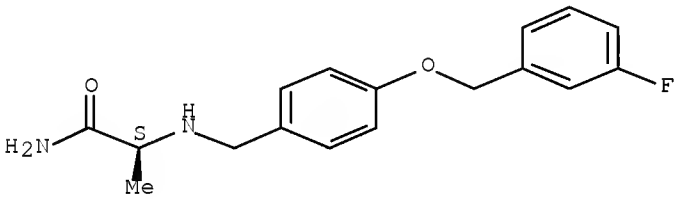
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



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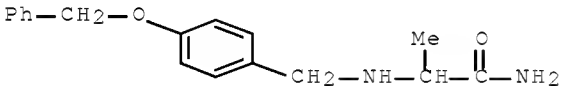

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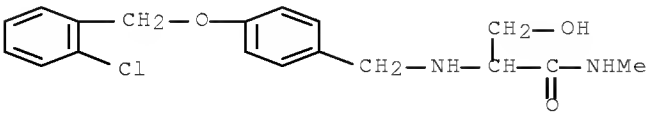

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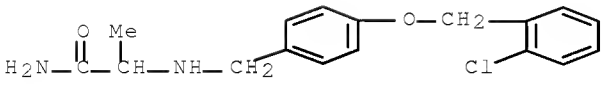

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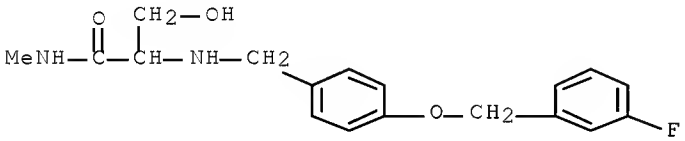

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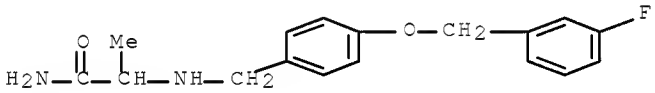

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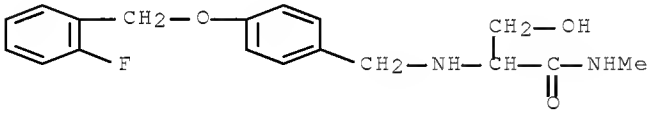

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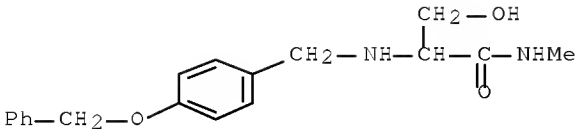

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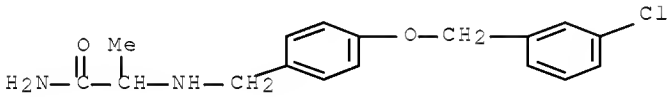

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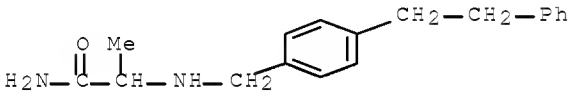

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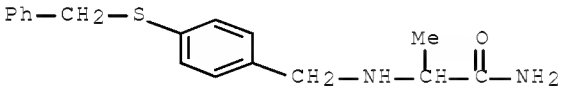

RN 133866-27-0 HCAPLUS
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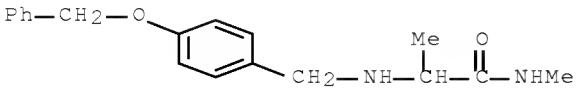

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* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
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L32  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:451274  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          131:87722
TITLE:                    Substituted 2-benzylamino-2-phenylacetamide compounds
                          useful as sodium channel blockers
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INVENTOR(S): Pevarello, Paolo; Varasi, Mario; Salvati, Patricia; Post, Claes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9935123 | A1 | 19990715 | WO 1998-EP8158 | | 19981212 |
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| AT 319680 | T | 20060315 | AT 1998-964511 | | 19981212 |
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| ES 2256976 | T3 | 20060716 | ES 1998-964511 | | 19981212 |
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| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 1997-27521 | A | 19971231 |
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:87722
ED Entered STN: 23 Jul 1999
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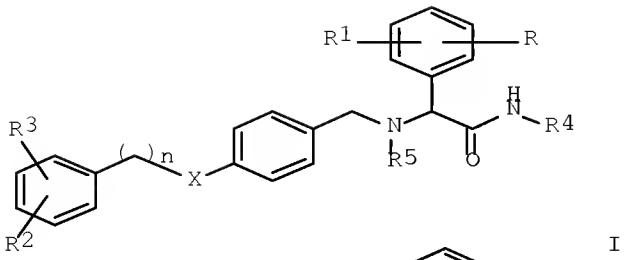

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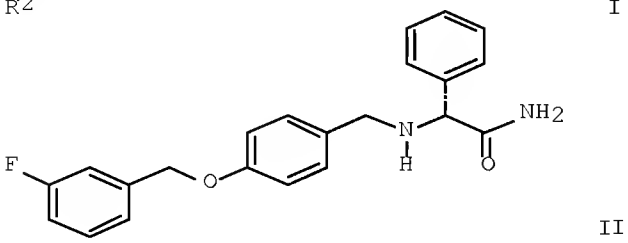


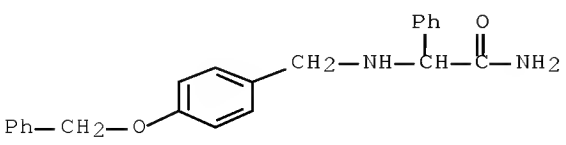
II

AB Title compds. I [wherein n = 0-3; X = O, S, CH2, or NH; each of R, R1, R2, and R3 = H, C1-6 alkyl, halo, OH, C1-6 alkoxy or CF3; each of R4 and R5 = H, C1-6 alkyl, or C3-7 cycloalkyl] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are sodium channel blockers, useful particularly in treating conditions such as chronic or neuropathic pain. About 12 examples were prepared and/or claimed. For instance, D-phenylglycine Me ester HCl was amidated with aqueous NH3 (69% yield), followed by N-alkylation at amino using 4-[(3-fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzaldehyde and NaBH3CN, and salt formation in EtOAc (53% combined yield), to give title compound II.MeSO3H. The latter compound bound to site 2 of rat brain sodium channel, as determined by displacement of [3H]-batrachotoxin in vitro.

IT 230288-00-3P, 2-[[4-(Benzyloxy)benzyl]amino]-2-phenylacetamide 230288-01-4P, 2-[[4-[(3-Fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-phenylacetamide 230288-02-5P, 2-[[4-[(3-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-phenylacetamide 230288-04-7P, 2-[[4-[(2-Fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-phenylacetamide 230288-05-8P, 2-[[4-[(3-Fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-(2-fluorophenyl)acetamide 230288-06-9P, 2-[[4-[(3-Fluorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-(3-fluorophenyl)acetamide 230288-07-0P, 2-[[4-[(3-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzyl]amino]-2-(3-fluorophenyl)acetamide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(target compound; preparation of substituted (benzylamino)phenylacetamide compds. as sodium channel blockers)

RN 230288-00-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, α-[[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 230288-01-4 HCAPLUS
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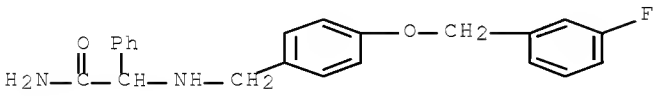

RN 230288-02-5 HCAPLUS
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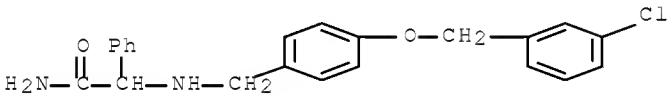

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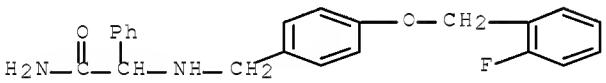

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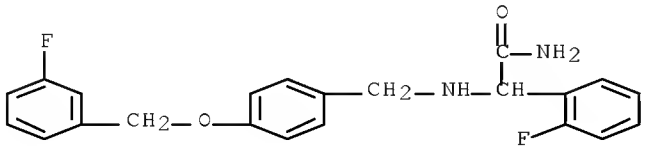

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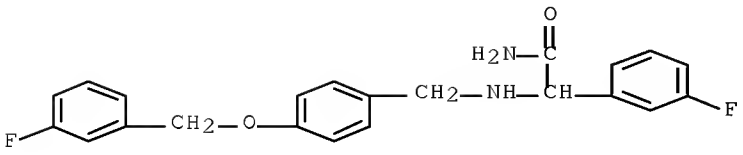
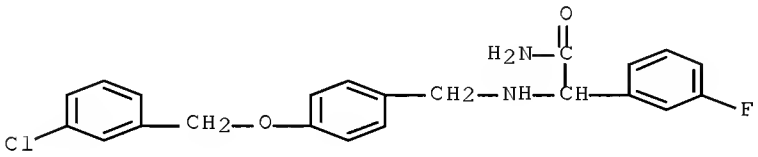


RN 230288-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, α-[[[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-3-fluoro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

# Search History

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L2              SCR 229
L3              SCR 1839
L4              STR
L5         44460 SEA SSS FUL L3 AND L1 AND L2 AND L4
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L7  (         89)SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND N>=2 AND O>=1 AND NR>=1
L8  (     211797)SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BENZENEACETAMIDE?/CNS
L9            78 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 NOT L8
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L13 (         78)SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 NOT L12
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L23           17 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BARBANTI E?/AU
L24           11 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VENERONI O?/AU
L25           31 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  THALER F?/AU
L26          287 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PELLICCIARI R?/AU
L27           51 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BENATTI L?/AU
L28          111 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SALVATI P?/AU
L29          475 SEA SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27
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